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Insures the contents of your residence against Burglary, Housebreaking, Larceny Theft (excluding theft by servants), Earthquake, Typhoon, Flood, Burst Water Pipes, and/or Tanks, Riots and Civil Commotion and extends to cover temporary residence in any inhabited Dwelling House or Hotel in China. The cover may be extended to a country outside China by arrangement on application.

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HONG KONG.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs, were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Lion White	\$7.34
Red Lion White	7.36
Blue Lion White	7.32
Green Elephant	7.07
Green O. Tau	7.54
Green Wo Fung	7.82
Red Leaf	6.73
Green Double Peach	7.56
Red Chai Mi	7.58
Black Seal Brewer	5.25
Red Seal Broken	6.49

Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 20 coarse powdered	\$7.63
No. 18 coarse powdered	7.50
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.45

Miscellaneous.	Per Picul.
Red Tea	\$22.00
Red Melon Seeds	26.50
Wood Oil	31.43

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at Thursday's Canton market for rice, sugar, flour and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Elephant	\$9.25
Green Seal	9.24
Black Seal	9.20
Red Seal	9.22
Chai Mi	11.15
See Mei	10.73
Pak Hok	10.70
Red Seal Brewer	6.52
Glutinous Brewer	6.33
Red Pearl Brewer	6.50

Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered	8.30
No. 3 coarse powdered	8.00
No. 20 coarse powdered	8.10
No. 1 Granulated	11.00
No. 1 Fine Granulated	11.20
Wai Chow White	8.50
Refine White	9.20

Flour.	Per Bag.
Five Swallows	\$4.41
Man-of-War	4.10
Silver Seal	4.10
Man-deer	4.42
Man-deer	4.25
Maize	4.10
Cheung Luk	4.05
Banana	4.40
Cabbage	4.40
Cannon	4.90
Sword of Kwantai	4.20

Oil.	Per Picul.
Groundnut	25.00
Fangchi	25.00
Min How	24.40
Honan	24.50
Tientsin	24.70
Kwangsi Wood	28.00
Kwangsi Tea Seed	18.80

CANTON COTTON YARN REPORTS.

MARKET DULL.

Quotations in cotton yarn, at Thursday's market were as follows:

No.	Per Bale.
42 Five Sons	\$332
Butterfly	334
Cheung Hi	336
No. 32 Pine Deer	404
Tin Koon	458
Cheung Hi	465
No. 20 City of Gold	314
Good Harvest	314
Double Horse	314
Tin Koon	318
Globe	318
Double Elephant	319
Ng Fook	326
Tram-car	305
Man Clock	312
Shepherd	301
Three Stars	305
Fui Kwai	314
No. 18 Globe	294
Fui Kwai	292
No. 12 City of Gold	277
Peacock	277
Fui Kwai	277
Tram-car	276
Aeroplane	276
Pretty Diamond	276
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	238
City of Gold	234
Peacock	235
Patus Bee	245
No. 8 Lion	200
Lion No. 2	197

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUOTATIONS FOR JANUARY 25th.

Water Works	\$3.90
Electric Power and Light Co.	5.10
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.50
The Sun Co.	7.30
Sincere Co.	9.85
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	2.80
China Merchants S.S. Nav. Co.	8.20
Central Bank	4.55

DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

Subject to audit, the Directors of this Company will recommend the payment of \$1.25 dividend. The net profit for the year 1928 (including the amount brought forward) amounted to \$308,258. It is proposed, after paying the above mentioned dividend, to place to general reserve \$30,000 and carry forward \$28,258.

HONG KONG REALITY & TRUST CO.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account of the above company for the year ending December 31st, 1928, including the sum of \$58,027 brought forward and after setting aside \$29,705 in respect of depreciation, amounted to \$130,648. After deducting the interim dividend (declared in October last and absorbing \$50,000), a balance of \$130,648 remains, which the Board of Directors will recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting be apportioned as follows:—

Final dividend of 30 cents per share	\$80,000
Transfer to general reserve in order to bring such reserve up to \$200,000	49,488
Carry forward	11,507
	\$130,645

The annual meeting will be held on Saturday, February 16th, at noon.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LIMITED.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

The net profit of the above company for the year ended December 31st, 1928, is \$277,601, which together with \$42,437 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of \$320,038 available for appropriation. The Directors at the approaching meeting of shareholders, will recommend the following distribution:—

Dividend of \$2 per share	\$160,000
Bonus of \$1.50 per share	120,000
Carry forward	40,038
	\$320,038

BOOM IN CEMENT.

BIG DEMAND IN HONG KONG.

After being stagnant for some time, the cement market is enjoying another boom. This has been brought about partly by the extensive building operations in Hong Kong and Kowloon and partly by the great demand from Canton and the provinces in connection with road construction.

The demand just now is in excess of supply, and there are rumours that there is no available stock in the Colony while the output of several factories and the imports of various firms have been brought up three months ahead.

Inquiries have not confirmed these reports, though there is certainly a very brisk demand for cement, and factories are working at top pressure to meet it. Prices, however, have not increased considerably. During the last eight years, quotations have been fluctuating from \$3 to \$4.80 per bag, top prices being reached during the war, but subsequently dropped down to from \$3 to \$3.20 per bag. The present quotation is about \$3.40 per bag, with an upward tendency.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF SILK.

DECEMBER STATISTICS SHOW DOWNWARD TREND.

The December silk statistics of the New York market indicate that the tendency of import and consumption was downward. During December the United States imported 44,123 bales of silk, inclusive of 39,742 bales from Japan, 563 bales from Europe, and 3,822 bales from other countries, which was a decrease of 4,008 bales as compared with the import in December a year before. The consumption in December totalled 45,028 bales, which was also a decline of 2,993 bales from a year before. It is indicated that the consumption figure includes 38,877 bales of Japanese silk, 410 bales of European silk, and 5,739 bales of miscellaneous silk.

The stock of silk in New York market on January 1st totalled 46,808 bales, including 42,811 bales of Japanese silk, 905 bales of European silk, and 5,192 bales of miscellaneous silk. The combined figure showed a drop of 898 bales as compared with December 31st, 1928, when it amounted to 47,706 bales.

THE HONG KONG SHARE MARKET.

A DULL MARKET.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN & POTTS' WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts' in their weekly share report issued yesterday state:—Since our last report of the 18th January, we have had a rather dull and uninteresting market, with a very small business passing, and only slight variations in prices.

H.K. and Shanghai Banks have slightly receded and have been sold at \$1.340. They are quoted in London at \$1.47. (Middle).

Unions were realised again at \$371.

Cantons are enquired for at \$382, after transactions at \$385. Steamboats were a trifle weaker with sales at \$27.

"Deferred" Indos have lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$90. The Preferred shares have buyers at \$30. Kowloon Wharves can be placed at \$133.

Practically no interest was evinced in Whampoa Docks, which stand at a nominal quotation of \$40.

China Providents are in steady demand at \$8.05.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels are wanted at \$9, but there are no shares offering under \$9.

Hong Kong Lands have quietened down and are probably obtainable at \$85.

Really's have had transactions at \$89.

Humphreys Estates have changed hands at \$15.10.

Hong Kong Trams have had a slight recovery and were booked up to \$20.

Hong Kong Electric, were negotiated to a fair extent at \$54.

Star Ferries came to business in the beginning of the week at \$73, but close with sellers at this figure.

China Lights are in request at \$12 and sales have been made at \$12.10/\$12.20.

Union Waterboats, with a dividend of \$1.50 pending, were taken off the market at \$24.

Telephones were dealt in at \$7. Singapore Traction fetched 11/6. Dairy Farms continue very flat and are on offer at \$21.2.

Green Island Cements (Combined) have declined to a buying quotation of \$9.43.

Eros were put through at Tls. 13. Shanghai Cottons (Old) are saleable at Tls. 64.

Hongkong Wharves have buyers at Tls. 164 and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 105.

RAW SILK.

MAIL REPORT FROM LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have handed us the following letter from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelky & Co., Liverpool, of December 20th:—

Prices have continued to rule very steady during the week under review.

The American Silk Association reported that the deliveries to mills in November were 47,709 bales, which was larger than expected and caused the advance of all deliveries to the present level. The figure of 47,709 bales compares with 49,940 in October, 47,797 in September and 49,847 in November last year.

The Japanese exports of Raw Silk to America during November were 36,543 picul bales (bales weighing 132 lbs.) compared with 45,888 bales in October and 40,755 in November last year.

Our mail advices from New York do not indicate any special feature, but we understand the demand for thrown silk is better, and that manufacturers are more optimistic regarding the piece goods situation.

The New York certificated stock on the 6th inst. was 1,040 bales, made up as follows:—

Grade	10 bales
A	15
B	55
C	115
D	245
E	245
F	10
W	15
X	5
Y	60
Z	160

According to our latest cables from New York, offerings are scarce, particularly of nears. The stocks of piece goods are large, but the trade is looking forward to a good demand in the Spring.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 24th.	
Paris	124.10
New York	4.84 31/32
Brussels	34.90
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Milan	92.70
Berlin	20.40 1/2
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.19
Oslo	14.52 1/2
Vienna	162 1/2
Prague	192 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Madrid	29.08 1/2
Lisbon	109 1/2
Athens	37 1/2
Bucharest	80 1/2
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 15/32
Bombay	1/8 1/2
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0
Yokohama	1/10 15/32
Silver (spot)	22
Silver (forward)	22 1/16

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

STRONG DEMAND FOR PIECE GOODS.

INTEREST FROM ABROAD IN PRODUCE.

Shanghai, January 18th:—Piece-Goods continue in strong demand and at the Yuenfong auction there was even a stronger tone all through than last week. The sale totalled 631 packages. The expected demand for Italians asserted itself and distinctly large orders from local, Kiukiang, and Anking forced prices up in quite a number of instances and this in spite of very heavy quantities.

Venetians were a little firmer and velvets were quite well maintained. Greys continue to climb and since the middle of November have added 5 1/2 mace to the value then obtaining.

Whites again were very firm and there was considerable demand from Hankow and Tientsin. There was also an improvement noticed in the demand for Korean chops. Deliveries are very good, particularly to Tientsin and Hankow for White Shirts and to lower Yangtze ports for Blacks.

The Kungming Auction.

At the Kungming auction on Tuesday a decided enthusiasm was displayed in the bidding for Greys and Whites. Several markets participated, with Tientsin and Hankow merchants particularly anxious for supplies to fill actual Trade orders. Prices appreciated on the average one to two per cent, but the major portion are to be cleared early China New Year.

A few Blacks declined owing to lack of support from the near River Ports and Venetians owed their steadiness to support from specialists.

Trade conditions continue much the same as reported last week, except perhaps that local values for Greys and Whites are firmer and small advances have been both asked and paid. There is already some talk of China New Year Settlement of accounts and we must now expect a gradual diminution of trade demand. A continued small forward inquiry for White Shirts is found, but no inclination on the part of dealers to indent in Blacks. Clearances continue very satisfactory.

The silk market remains quiet.

Cotton.

Business generally has been dull. Prices of Yarn and Cotton show only slight fluctuations and dealers seem disinclined to consider fresh business owing to the near approach of China New Year. Clearances are fair.

In their weekly report on China Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:—

China Cotton.

Our market may be set down as having been dullish through the week under review, and whatever business was effected was limited to purchases made by a few of the local mills, the market presenting for the greater part an uncertain appearance with alternative spells of strength and weakness. There appeared to be support whenever the tone showed any weakening tendency, particularly in forward deliveries, whereas any improvement encouraged more offerings and advances were checked by hedge selling, so that the range of fluctuations was kept within narrow limits. The steadiness in the rates displayed by the market is interpreted by many as an indication of the inherent strength of the interior marts, while others contend that with the heavy stock both in Shanghai and Hankow in face of the paucity of export demand, those believing in higher prices and determined to support the market at the current level will eventually be disappointed. However, the Chinese New Year settlements are fast approaching and we do not expect anything startling one way or the other until the holidays are over. Meanwhile it would be advisable to absorb all cheap lots of better grades that may present themselves.

Yarn.

Due to the proximity of the Chinese New Year festivities, the yarn market during the past week has been practically featureless, and fluctuations moved within narrow limits, while actual business may be said to have been on a small scale.

Produce.

The interest reported last week in Goutkins has been maintained and several additional transactions have been reported. There has also been a fair demand from Europe for Gallnuts and prices have advanced. Buyers of cow hides abroad are showing little interest in China hides and the market at the moment is dull. There is slightly more interest in Sesamum seed but local dealers are firm in their idea of price and business is difficult.

Metals.

This market improved a little during the week under review and several transactions of volume were completed. Prices remain fairly steady locally and those at Home are firm.



Shampoo Yourself With Cuticura Soap

Anoint the scalp, especially spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Then shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and warm water. Rinse thoroughly. A healthy scalp usually means good hair.

Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request from Dr. J. C. Cuticura, 252 N. E. St., P. O. Box 455, Shanghai.

CHINA PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

BRITISH SHIPMENTS TO HONG KONG AND CHINA.

The Board of Trade has decided to show British exports of cotton piece goods to Hong Kong separately from those to China, with which they have hitherto been grouped. This will be a convenience to shippers, as it will throw a useful light upon the statistics. The piece goods yardage exported to Hong Kong in October and November of this year was as follows:—

	October	November
Grey	615,100	611,800
Bleached	976,600	1,292,700
Printed	62,000	248,600
Piece-dyed	602,900	875,500
Yarn-dyed	13,900	47,400
Totals	2,165,500	3,076,400

It will be seen that there was an increase in November which it was important should be made known to the trade. The October total for China alone was 18,786,300 and that for November 25,398,600 sq. yds. The increase in bleached alone in the shipments to China was 1,556,300 sq. yds.

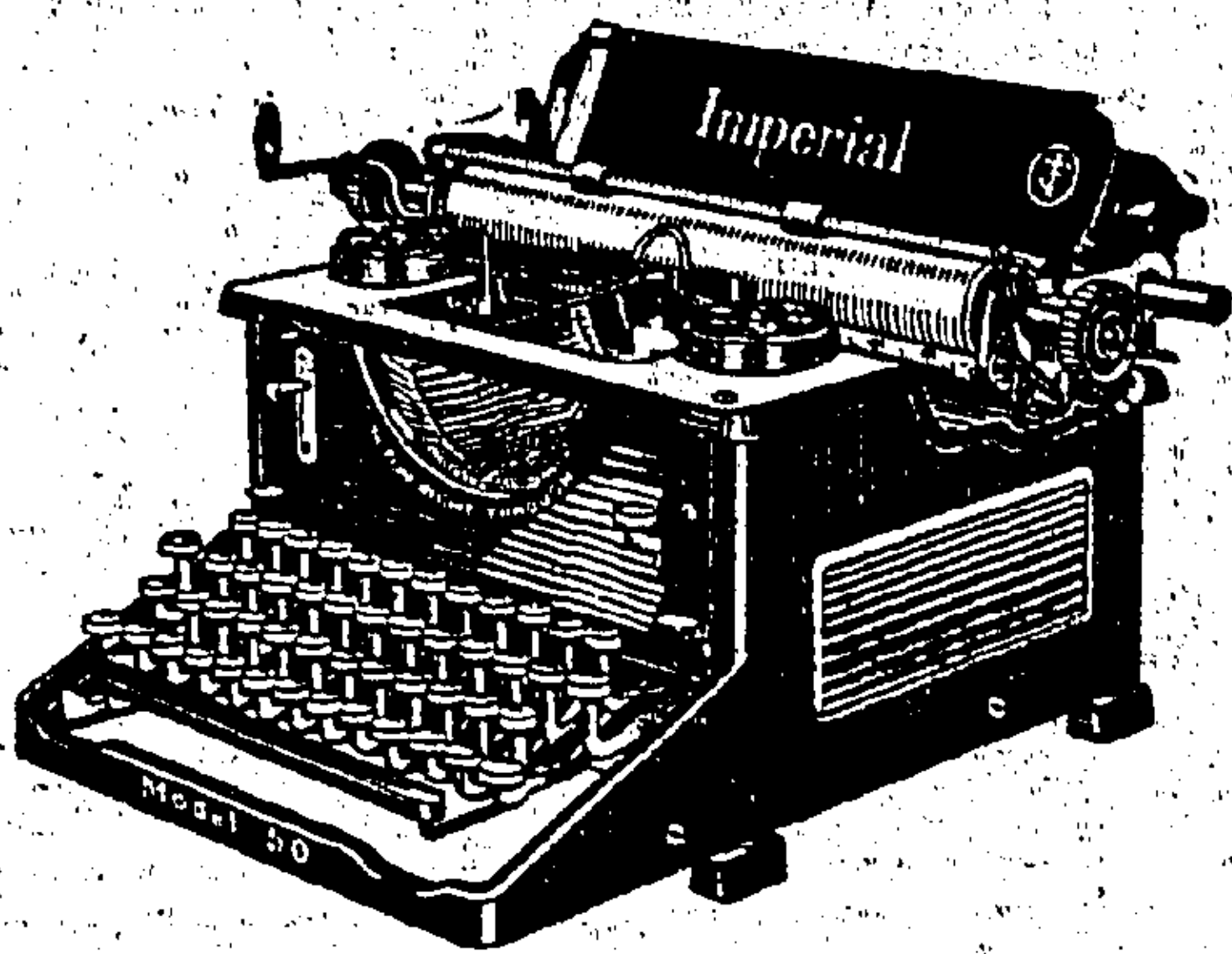
HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 25th, 1929.

A. & K. Banks	\$1.35 sel.
Do. London	\$1.47 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$2.24 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	\$2.34 nom.
Do.	\$2.14 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$2.24 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$2.24 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$2.24 buy.
Union Insurance	\$2.24 buy.
North China Ins.	Tls. 160 buy.
Yongtze Insurance	M. \$50 nom.
China Underwriters	\$2 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$2.24 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$7.38 nom.
Douglas	\$37 1/2 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	\$37 1/2 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$12.00 buy.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$40 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$30 nom.
Shell Transports	\$40 nom.
Do. (new)	—
Union Waterboats	\$24 nom.
Bengalee	\$2.40 buy.
Kiao Mining	\$2.40 buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 11 1/2 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 9 nom.
S'hai Explorations	Tls. 2.90 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 2.10 buy.
Rauks	\$51 nom.
Trench Mines	\$176 note.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$124 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$401 nom.
China Providents	\$0.90, \$3.30
Hong Kong	\$1.20 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 50 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 106 buy.
Kato Cottons	Tls. 12.80 buy.
Do.	13.10 sel. 12.
Oriental Cottons	Tls. 2.20 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	Tls. 654 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 32 buy.
H.K. & H. Hotels	\$9 buy, 12
H.K. Lands	\$08 nom.
China Land	\$1.20 nom.
Emmerys Estate	\$1.80 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$3 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$2.85 buy.
Peat Farms (old)	\$13 sel.
Do. (new)	\$2.80 nom.
Star Ferries	\$734 sel.
China Light	\$12.10 buy, 12
H.K. Electric (old)	\$48 nom.
China Electric	\$1.20 nom.
Macao Electric	\$63 buy.
Telephones	\$5 nom.
Telephones (old)	\$2.80 nom.
Do. (new)	\$2.80 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 11 1/2 buy.
Singapore Tramways	11/8 nom.
Do. (Prof.)	Tls. 17.78 buy, 18
China Sugars	\$1 buy.
Malabar Sugars	\$35 buy.
Canton	\$3.20 nom.
Cements (com.)	\$2.30 nom.
Do. (old)	\$7.20 nom.
Do. (new)	\$7.20 nom.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$1.20 ea.
Do. (new)	\$7.20 nom.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$214 sel.
Wascans	\$11.10 buy, 12
D. & W. Ranges	\$0 c/s; 18
Jack & Winifords	\$208 nom.
Merchandise	\$2.24 nom.
Sinners	\$24 buy.
Wm. Fowells	\$2.24 nom.
H.K. Amusements	\$171 sel.
H.K. Constructions	\$1 nom.
Eng. Indus. G.B. Bonds	\$6 1/2 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$6 1/2 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—	nom—nominal

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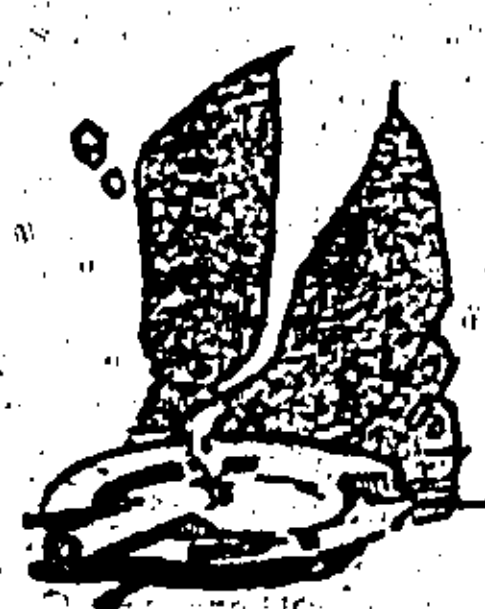
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The Week-end Favourite

60 Cents Per lb.

ON SALE SATURDAY.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.



Smokers!

A Word with You

We all smoke too much at times—inevitable perhaps, with this pleasant habit.

But a sore throat and a tongue that feels parched make smoking anything but enjoyable.

Carry a tin of "Allenburys" Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles with you, and when you experience these unpleasant symptoms take one. You will find them most effective.

One at night, too, just at bedtime, will be found most effective.

Your Chemist
sells them.

Packed in distinctive
tin box containing 4 pastilles.

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FELIX HAT SHOP

NEW YEAR
SALE NOW ON
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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

PUBLIC LIFE WILL NOT HARM WOMEN.

[By EDITH SHACKLETON.]

I cannot imagine why Lord Malmesbury thinks that public life will harden women. It has not yet hardened men.

Moreover, there are hard women already. There were hard women before women had the vote, before Married Women's Property Act was passed, before it was common for women to learn even to read and write.

Better Opportunity At Home.

If a woman is of the sort to harden she has better opportunities for hardening in the domestic circle, where, in her limited orbit, she holds full sway, than on any committee or in any civil or business chair.

The woman at home can be absolute monarch. The woman on the town council or the board of directors has to listen to reason, and the woman M.P. has to gain the suffrages of her constituency, to please her electors, and explain herself to them.

The woman at home, when her children or servants ask for a reason for any hard command, can say, "Because I say so"—and leave it triumphantly at that.

As Hard As She Likes.

All over the world thrones are falling, absolute monarchy is in disrepute, industrialism is being freed from tyranny. It is only in the seclusion of the homes which Lord Malmesbury appears to imagine can only be inhabited by tender-hearted, sympathetic women that supreme dictatorship is still in full working order. Only at home can a woman grow as hard as she likes without being pulled up by associates or workmates.

Desirable In Women.

A certain degree of hardness is surely desirable in women, whether they are in public life or not. If Lord Malmesbury ever has to have a bandage adjusted over a painful

wound he will be very thankful for the hardness of the nurse who can perform the feat with much less distress to himself than any fainting sentimental could.

I do not know if Lord Malmesbury thinks that somebody should be waiting with a bouquet for every woman who asks to be excused from a jury if a case is particularly unpleasant, instead of with the grown-up equivalents of the "Cry-baby!" and "Cowardly-custard!" which shrieking of any kind gets in healthy nurseries.

Softness Not Due To Home Life.

Softness is not necessarily generated by domestic life any more than are countless feminine refinements. I know one woman who has lived in the secluded sovereignty of a house of her own for fifty years, and yet remains without any of those feminine traits which are supposed to be home-bred.

I also know pioneer women in professions who contrive to keep about them all the femininities in the way of flowers and ribbons and perfumes, and are unfailing in their manner to all their friends. Softness is not inevitably made at home, like cowslip wine and croquet mats.

Public, v. Private Life.

Lord Malmesbury is anxious that women should not begin to think their public life more important than their work at home. If he means that a woman guardian should hasten through, say, an application for out-relief from a widow with three children lost her child's hair should not be curled, or the flowers not be arranged for her own bridge party, I disagree with him violently.

And if she did I should say that it was she who was hard, not some other guardian who might patiently consider the case even though there were stockings to darn at home.

BEADED BODICE.



An unusual note is struck in this dance frock designed for a young girl. The bodice is closely beaded while the full flared skirt is left plain so as to give a pretty fluttering movement when dancing.

ERMINE ON HATS.

A hat of black panne velvet has an original decoration in the form of an ermine's head, worked in the natural fur and finished with black beady eyes. To accompany this model there is a scarf, also of panne velvet with similar heads and ermine tails at either end.

MATCHING SHOES AND POCHETTE.

A pair of black satin shoes is effectively trimmed with gold kid worked to represent tooling similar to that used in bookbinding, and has a pochette of satin to match. The shoes have a collar of the tooling, which also edges the narrow strap, while the flap of the pochette is trimmed in the same way.

These Children Of Ours.

FIGHTING THEIR OWN BATTLES.

Mothers should make themselves learn to let their children fight their own battles. They shouldn't interfere until it seems that murder may be imminent.

Waiting in a doctor's office not long ago with me were two little girls of about the same age (four or five) with their mothers. Unfortunately, although there were two little girls, there was only one fetching little wicker rocker. The one with the yellow curls made for it without hesitation. After eyeing her deliberately for a moment, the one in the blue beret made a dash for the chair and tried to unseat the occupant.

Yellow curls didn't like it a bit. She had seen it first and got it first and it was hers! Then ensued what would have been a highly diverting battle except that both mothers felt called upon to take a hand in the proceedings.

"Peggy, let the little girl have the chair, she was there first."

"Oh no," countered the second mother. "Pansy must get up now—she has had her turn."

And so it went on until both mothers dragged the children apart—and the lovely little rocker stood empty.

HE ATE IT EVERY BIT.

Hilary had reached the stage when desert seemed the only part of his meal worth eating. He dawdled over soup, vegetables, milk. Mother put a small dinner bell on Hilary's table.

"Ring the bell," said Mother, "whenever you've finished each course, just as Mother does. Then you may have the next course."

"Ting-a-ling!" Hilary's soup was eaten.

"Ting-a-ling!" The vegetables were gone.

There was no more trouble.

A DRINK IN TIME.

A little girl of four who cried on the least provocation was painfully cured by the simple expedient of always giving her a glass of water before allowing her to tell her troubles. Coming in from her play, sobbing as if her heart would break, she never found Mother unresponsive. There was a judicious amount of sympathy noncommittally given. That's too bad. See that funny automobile out there. I wonder what that man is doing, and so on ad infinitum. Mother was strangely generous. Then the water had disappeared. I let her have the floor, and the fact that someone had teased her—or even slapped her—didn't seem nearly so important.

CHESTNUTS PLAY MANY PARTS.

SOUPS, ENTREES, VEGETABLES AND SWEET DISHES.

Chestnuts are not yet properly appreciated by English people, the chief reason being that they take a little time to prepare.

One method of shelling chestnuts is to put them in boiling water on the stove for a few moments to make it easy to remove the outer shell, then to boil until soft and the inner shell will come off easily. The second method is to cut a half-inch gash on the flat side of the chestnut, place in an omelet pan, allowing half a teaspoon of butter to each cup of chestnuts, shake over the stove until the butter is melted. Put in a warm oven and let it stand for a few minutes, remove from the oven, with a sharp knife take off the shells.

Chestnuts can be used to fill all places on the menu: either for soup, entrée, vegetable, or sweet. They are perhaps best known in England as the stuffing for the Christmas turkey, but the same stuffing can be equally well used for the everyday chicken.



Frock of Red Chiffon, with a Separate Jacket of Self Fabric, an Asymmetrical River Out in Points, and Falling in Soft Flares. The Sluggish Skirted Edge of the Jacket Throws Into Greater Relief the Very Full Skirt, Fashioned of Flared, Pointed Tiers.

CREAM CHESTNUT SOUP.—Take a cup of chestnuts and cook in boiling water for two minutes, drain and remove shells. Add to the chestnuts a quart of good white stock—made from chicken bones if possible—bring it to the boil, and simmer until the chestnuts are soft. Rub through a sieve, and add one and a half cups of cream, and season.

CHESTNUT CROQUETTES.—Shell by the first method one cupful of chestnuts. Pound into a purée, add two tablespoons of whipped cream, the beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoon of sugar, and a few drops of vanilla. Shape into balls, dip into egg and breadcrumbs, and fry in deep fat.

TO MAKE A GOOD STUFFING.—Make in the first method a purée of three cupfuls of chestnuts, add a quarter of a cup of butter, and the same amount of cream, one cupful of sausage meat, and one cupful of breadcrumbs. Bind together with two eggs. Season well. It is a great improvement to add a cup of the purée just before serving to the gravy of either turkey or chicken.

CHESTNUT SAUCE can be used with rissoles, cutlets, or steaks. Fry some onion and sliced carrot in a little butter for five minutes. Add three tablespoons of flour, stir until brown, then add one and a half cups of stock, a sprig of parsley, and season. Let it simmer about twenty minutes. Strain, then add a little white wine, a tablespoon of butter, and a cup of chestnut purée.

CASSEROLES CHESTNUTS make a good light supper dish, or can be used to take the place of a vegetable. Remove the shells by the second method from a pint of chestnuts. Place them in a casserole, cover with some white stock highly seasoned. Bake until soft.

Chestnuts can be made into all manner of puddings. One excellent and well-known way of serving is to cook and shell the chestnuts, and to put through a potato ricer, and to heap into a glass bowl. Have a second glass bowl full of sliced oranges. Serve with a jug of cream.

D.W. GRIFFITH



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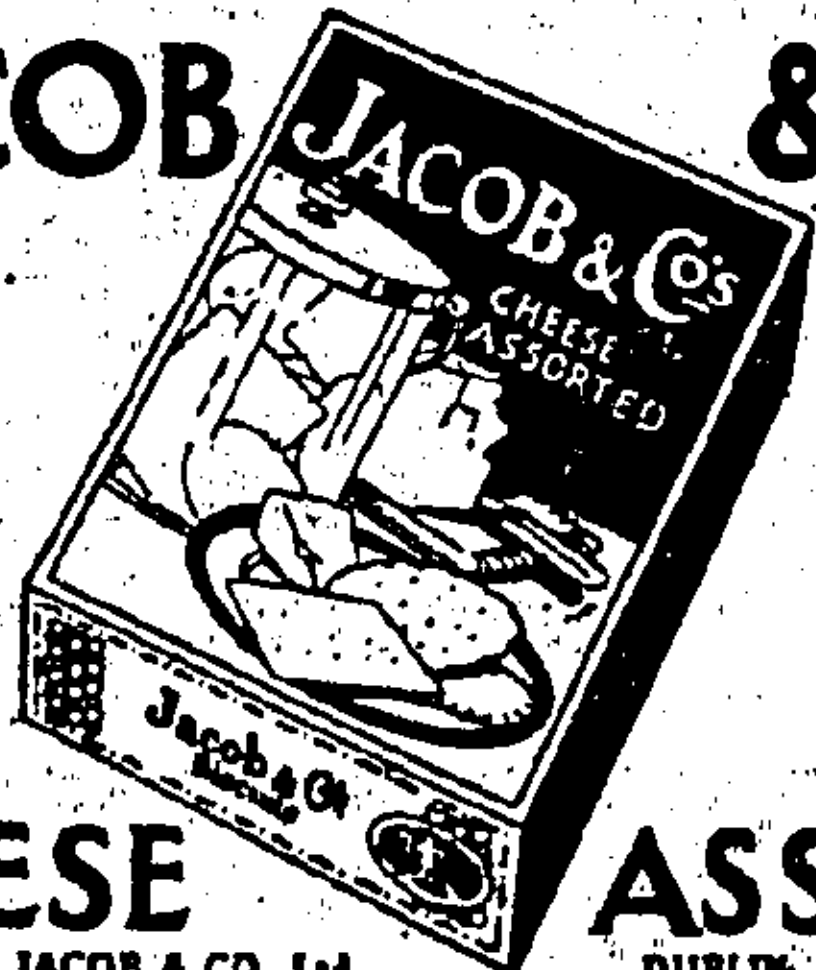


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WORRIED WAR- LORDS.

FEAR OF ASSASSINATION.

DESPERATE REACTION
AGAINST OPPRESSION.

Peking, January 14th (U.P.).—For the first time in several years the War Lords, big and little, are shaking in their shoes. The people, who have endured every kind of oppression without much fuss, are showing a disposition to retaliate. One well-placed bullet is enough to finish the biggest of War Lords, and Chinese are learning how to shoot straight.

This correspondent is reliably informed that two attempts have been made recently upon the life of General Chiang Kai Shek. One of these attempts was made at Hsuehchow, and the bullet actually struck General Chiang, slightly wounding him. In the other attempt, made in Nanking, he escaped unhurt. Every effort has been made to hush up these attempted assassinations, as the War Lords do not want to inspire any other young patriots to repeat the offense.

Movements Kept Secret.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and General Yen Hui Shan are both exceedingly cautious these days, although they used to go around without special protection. When General Yen travelled from Peking to Nanking, he took the most elaborate precautions to conceal his plans, and even his chief subordinates in Peking were ignorant of his whereabouts for three entire days, when he doubled back from Paoingfu to Tientsin.

Probably the present scare started with the assassination of Chang Tso Lin last June. The sudden end of the Manchurian dictator and his chief subordinates came as a complete surprise and shock to his enemies as well as his friends. Chinese War Lords have managed to "get away" with every possible sort of indignity without being called to account by the oppressed people. Old Chang's sudden death was almost without parallel in Chinese history.

"Young General" In Danger.

The confident expectation that General Chang Hsueh Liang, the "Young General" at Mukden, will soon meet an untimely death or be compelled to flee from his capital, is voiced by both Chinese and foreign observers here.

The "Young General" does not have the strength of character of his father, Chang Tso Lin, who was killed last June, so it is believed his attempt to duplicate his father's feat in crushing opposition will be fatal.

Old Chang, it will be recalled, almost was overthrown by a subordinate, Kuo Sung Lin, who rose against him in 1928. Only assistance of the Japanese military saved the old man. Kuo was captured and beheaded.

Now the young Chang has shot to death two of his leading subordinates, Yang Yu Ting and Chang Yin Hui, on the charge that they, too, were plotting against him, but the circumstances in these two cases are quite different.

Menacing Atmosphere in Manchuria.

Kuo Sung Lin actually organized a revolt, and was beheaded only after battles. Old Chang ruthlessly killed scores of his followers, and had the rest frightened. Yang Yu Ting and Chang Yin Hui did not revolt, and one must accept young Chang's word that they plotted to do so. None of their followers, who were numerous, have been killed. Visitors to Manchuria state the atmosphere in Mukden is menacing, and that young Chang is in fear of his life.

The best opinion here appears to be that the assassination of Yang and Chang was merely part of a nation-wide plot, which was centered in Nanking. The Kuomintang War Lords are divided into two groups, today, headed by the Kwangsi clique and the Chiang-Feng clique, and Yang and Chang are believed to have concluded an agreement with the Kwangsi Generals.

Political assassinations are by no means uncommon in China, but have been much less common here than in other countries. Considering the fact that a revolution has been in progress in China for seven years, and that the War Lords have been at least as unscrupulous as the oppressors in any other country, the docility with which their exactions have been accepted is remarkable. The most savage and cynical of these tyrants have not been brought to book by the people they terrorized.

People's Patience Exhausted.

But the War Lords today appear to have an intuition that times are changing, and that the temper of the Chinese people is altering very rapidly. In times past, the military have been afraid chiefly of each other. More than once, as in the recent instance in Manchuria, one War Lord has killed another, under the name of execution, but really as assassination.

There is good reason to believe, however, that some of the younger generation in China are disposed to use "direct methods" in ridding themselves of oppressors. It is

KOWLOON BARBERS ON TRIAL.

WITNESS IDENTIFIES THE
AXE.

TAPE USED AS A BELT?

The case in which two Chinese barbers, indicted on the capital charge, for the murder of another Chinese barber at Kowloon City on the night of October 20th-21st, was continued yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Goffin, at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo, instructed by Mr. J. M. Remedios, is for the defence, and the case for the prosecution is conducted by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General.

Further evidence was taken from a witness, who deposed to knowing the prisoners and Lau Mei, the deceased. After Lau had disappeared, witness asked the first prisoner where Lau had gone to, and received the reply that Lau was killed by a motor bus.

The principal tenant of the house in which prisoners had their barber shop said that she had overheard a quarrel between the two prisoners and the deceased about money. The second prisoner was not then working in the shop. He was only a street barber, but after Lau Mei disappeared, he joined the shop. She saw the two prisoners and the murdered man leave the shop together on the night of October 20th. They told her that they were going to pray for good jobs. She saw the two prisoners in the shop the next morning, and asked where Lau Mei had gone to. The second prisoner replied that Lau Mei had taken a bus back and that as he himself had no money, he had to walk. She also asked the first prisoner if the second prisoner had joined him in business. The first prisoner replied that since Lau Mei had not returned, he had taken on the second prisoner.

Witness added that she suggested to the first prisoner that he should search for Lau Mei. Prisoner replied "If he was a little boy I would go and look for him but he is a grown up man." On another occasion, witness again asked for Lau Mei, and first prisoner told her that a man had been run over and killed by a bus and that another man had been murdered, in Kowloon City. Then he added, "Perhaps Lau Mei was the man killed by the bus."

The Axe.

Witness was handed the axe-head and handle found near the scene of the murder. She said that it belonged to her and that she had missed it the day before the alleged murder. She also identified the tape found tied to the murdered man's mouth, and said that it had been used for pulling the punkah in prisoners' shop.

Another woman said that she unlocked the door at about midnight for the first prisoner when he returned, with the second prisoner after having been out with Lau Mei. She also identified the tape as the one used to pull the punkah.

Asked by Counsel for the defence if the tape was not the kind used as a belt by Chinese, she replied that she did not know. Counsel: Haven't you seen Chinese men wearing belts of that kind? Witness (Indignantly): I am a woman and don't look at men's belts.

When asked if she had seen a little boy in the premises getting up at about midnight to go to the kitchen, on the night in question, witness replied that she had.

Counsel: Does that boy always go to kitchen at that hour?—Always. How do you know, do you look at the clock every time when he pays a visit to the kitchen?—The clock always strikes when he goes to the kitchen.

The little boy was then put into the box. He said he was 12 years old, and remembered distinctly that when he paid his midnight visit to the kitchen on the night of the alleged murder, he saw the two prisoners in the barber shop.

The case was then adjourned until Monday morning.

extraordinary that such methods have not been used before. The Chinese understand the use of force, the gunmen in Shanghai are as skillful and as bold as the gunmen in Chicago. Running fights with police are almost as common in the Yangtze valley metropolis as in the Illinois capital. If it ever becomes popular to assassinate, War Lords are likely to come to untimely ends every week or so.

Observers here, who have watched the development of this idea in China, predict confidently that the near future will see a number of assassinations, in which prominent War Lords are likely to figure. They will not be surprised if some of the most noted military leaders in the country meet sudden ends during this year or the next. For even in China, it appears there is a limit to oppression.

THE S.S. SUI TAI.

ENTIRELY RECON-
STRUCTED.

GOOD WORK AT THE
KOWLOON DOCKS.

The new "Sui Tai"—for she really is a new ship—underwent her trials yesterday afternoon and returned to the Company's Wharf at Wing Lok Street after a very satisfactory performance. She did her speed trials over the Admiralty Mile in Lamma Channel to the satisfaction of both the owners and the representatives of the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock, who have reconstructed her from a hull of burnt debris to a new ship. Her mean speed over the mile was 10.343 knots.

Long before the vessel left the Company's wharf opposite the Wing On Company for her trial, a large crowd had collected on the waterfront and were admiring her new lines. The vessel left at 2.30 p.m. and returned at 5 p.m. having shown herself a steady and well fitted vessel, entirely adequate for the Macao-Hong Kong service.

Those on board included Mr. John Arnold (Secretary of the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company), Mr. J. M. Alves, one of the Directors of the Company, and Mr. G. Ellams, assistant secretary. Mr. R. M. Dyer was present for the Hong Kong & Whampoa Docks, with Mr. Cox, and Messrs. J. D. McLagan, J. S. McIntosh, W. Forsyth, C. Atkinson, F. C. Goodman and Mr. W. Sweeney, members of the technical staff of the Docks. Mr. N. Garland of the Government Marine Surveyors Office, Mr. F. W. James, Marine Adviser of the Steamboat Company, Mr. W. J. Stokes, of the Engineer's Guild.

Captain R. Stewart was in command with Mr. J. Keene as Chief Officer, and Mr. T. O. B. Harmon as Chief Engineer. Mr. A. Figueredo is the Purser.

The Vessel.

Within the space of three and a half months the S.S. Sui Tai has been transformed into a very fine ship. Her outward appearance is similar to the S.S. Kinsan but her interior design closely follows that of the S.S. Taishan. From the main deck up she is entirely new. The narrow deck around the ship has been done away with and the cabins are now situated against the ship's side and are provided with port holes. Two wide passageways—like the S.S. Taishan—lead up to the Dining Saloon, with tables for 40. A similar passage to the S.S. Taishan, is the polished floor which could be used for dancing. The Smoke Room on the upper-deck is also a credit to the ship being reconstructed. Four tables are provided for cards. There are two entrances which lead onto the spacious promenade deck which extends the whole length of the ship. Comfortable deck chairs are provided.

The cabins are perhaps the most notable feature of the ship. There are eighteen all-right double berth cabins and ten single berth cabins. Spring beds and a wash stand with water connected for each occupant are supplied. The pantry and bar amidships are very clean and capable of dealing with the "rush hours."

The officers' and wireless operators' cabins are situated next to the bridge and are separated from the crew's quarters by strong grilles. The second and third class accommodation is in the after part of the vessel, and is a big improvement on the old design. A large number of life-belts are placed in racks extending the length of the second class accommodation in readiness for any crisis.

A Steady Vessel.

Underway, the vessel showed herself at full speed, to be a steady vessel with no vibration. The weather was not calm but when beyond the harbour limits the vessel soon proved her stability in the slight swell.

Heading westwards towards Lamma Channel the vessel gathered speed and carried out her test over the Admiralty Mile which she accomplished, against tide and a strong head wind, in 17.55 minutes—a speed of 10.046 knots. On her return journey the vessel did the distance in 15.55 minutes—exactly 10.84 knots. This is very satisfactory considering that she was running on her old engines which have been reconstructed. It was stated that the owners would be satisfied with 10 knots.

The vessel carries in addition to two life-boats, 32 rafts of approved design, which will support 32 passengers each. The two life-boats have newly designed davits and can be launched in a very short time.

The vessel has accommodation for 120 first class passengers, 210 second class, and 985 third class, making a total of 1,315 passengers. She will be placed on the Macao service immediately, relieving the S.S. Wing On which took her place after the fire. The S.S. Sui Tai should prove extremely popular with passengers and others who need comfortable and fast conveyance to Macao.

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THE ROSS INSTITUTE.
APPEAL FOR HONG KONG'S
INTEREST.

Mrs. W. T. Southern has received the following letter from the Chairman of the Ross Institute and Hospital of Tropical Diseases:—

MADAM,—As Chairman of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, and on behalf of the members of my Committee, I beg to offer our most sincere thanks both to yourself and those ladies and gentlemen who assisted you in organising the appeal and entertainment, which resulted in the very handsome donation you have forwarded to us.

At the same time, if it were possible, we should like to express our thanks to those whose response to your appeal and whose presence at your entertainment contributed to the success of your effort.

We are most gratified to find that so much interest in the work of this Institute is being taken in Hong Kong, not only by the British community, but, as I see in the newspapers, by representatives of no less than eight other nationalities.

The Ross Institute, as you know, is primarily concerned with research work in Tropical Diseases, but at the same time it is most satisfactory to us, who are naturally so interested in combating the scourge of malaria, to find that those who spend their lives in the Tropics are daily becoming more aware of the danger of this disease, not only to themselves and the community at large, but to the successful development of commercial enterprise and prosperity.

You may be interested to know that we have obtained as Principal of our newly formed Malaria Control Department the services of Sir Malcolm Watson, whose great and successful malaria-control work is so well-known in the Malay States. As a result of this the Ross Institute Industrial Anti-Malarial Advisory Committee, with headquarters in London, has been formed, with the object of assisting with their malaria problems, Companies whose interests are centred in the Tropics. I have much pleasure in enclosing a report of a meeting in connection with this Committee.

The services of the Ross Institute Malaria Control Department are confined not only to those with commercial interests, but are also at the disposal of Colonial and other Governments who request the service should they be required.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE CURIOS IN
PEPING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Peking, January 18th (U.P.).—Lovers of Chinese curios are being treated to a continuous entertainment these days, at the series of auctions which began soon after the Nationalist occupation, and have proceeded without a break ever since. Thousands of costly pieces have been sold and the bargains persist.

The bulk of the sales, according to the auctioneers, have been made to buyers for the American and European markets. The large dealers in the west have their resident buyers here, who are always on the lookout for unusual pieces at unusual prices. Some of these buyers are foreign and others are Chinese.

Depleting The Stock.

Peking has hundreds of curio stores, having been the centre for many years for the sale of Chinese art objects, which are made chiefly for the Chinese and not for the foreign trade. But business has gone from bad to worse with the result that many dealers have been compelled to auction off their stocks in trade.

Well-to-do Chinese and Manchus, hard hit by high taxes and the rising cost of living together with the slump in business, have also been compelled to sell their personal collections.

Old Chinese curios of almost every kind have been rising steadily in value during the past twenty years, due to the increasing demand for them in western countries. Residents here are offered higher prices by dealers for articles which the same dealers sold them two or three years ago, but the series of recent auctions have offered a variety of good bargains, and have depleted the curio stock in Peking very drastically.

I sincerely trust that the interest which you have aroused in the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Hong Kong may be maintained, thus assisting us to carry out our campaign against malaria, which the great discovery of Sir Ronald Ross, the Director-in-Chief, has rendered possible.

Again thanking you for all you have done on our behalf, I am, Madam, Yours faithfully,

Signed O. C. MOLEOD

Chairman.

The Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath, London, S.W. 15.

DEATH FOR OPIUM SMOKING.

THE NEW CANTON ORDINANCES.

EARLY RATIFICATION EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Jan. 25th.

In order to reap real and substantial results from its prohibition of opium smoking the Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to inflict capital punishment on all below the age of forty caught smoking the drug after the Prohibition Law has been put into effect.

The punishment for those over forty will stop short of execution but will be "very severe." The Government has, in fact, no use for opium addicts. The argument is that when a few have been caught and executed, others will take heed of the law and drop the habit.

The Opium Prohibition Ordinance has been drafted by a joint committee of the Civil and Finance Departments of the Government and is now before the Canton Political Council, which is expected to ratify it shortly.

It will be put into force with the utmost vigour, and a very hard time lies ahead for opium smokers.

NEW YEAR PRECAUTIONS.

CANTON'S 5,000 POLICE.

SPECIAL REGIME STARTED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Jan. 25th.

With the approach of Chinese New Year the Canton Government is putting in force, as usual, special measures for the safeguarding of the City. These measures were started to-day and will continue at least till February 15th. Very possibly they may be extended beyond that date.

Extra police patrols, gendarmes and "special officers" are on duty and Canton is being policed by 5,000 men. These are divided into four classes, the Police proper, soldiers from Garrison Headquarters and two detachments from the 4th and 8th Armies respectively. In addition a large force of detectives, drawn from several Government departments and all placed temporarily under the Detective Bureau, Police Headquarters, are keeping an eye on the "crooked people." Four companies of 8th Army troops are responsible for the Central District and Honam is assigned to the 4th Army.

PATROLS AND ARMOURD CARS.

The patrols were out to-day in all the chief streets. They are a smart body of men, well-dressed and well-armed. Besides pedestrians, "huses" are frequently stopped and all passengers searched for illicit arms and Communist propaganda, etc.

Armoured cars are constantly driven up and down to reassure people that the Government is alert and ready for all emergencies. The Chinese New Year period, with creditors' demands, robberies and other disturbances, is a very busy time. The special precautions are more stringent than ever this year because of the distress and discontent, following the widespread famine in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which are being ceaselessly exploited by a host of Communist agents.

CHINA COAST SERVICE.

PROPOSED STATIONS AT CANTON, SWATOW, FOCHOW AND SHANGHAI.

The promoters of the Canton and Shanghai Civil Air Service Company at Taishatow on the 22nd instant discussed the formation of the company.

Regulations governing the raising of capital, and the scope of the company's activities, were brought up for discussion, says the *Canton Gazette*, while plans and procedure concerning the establishment of the air service were also considered.

It was resolved to first purchase two seaplanes of the Ryan Brougham type at an approximate cost of \$75,000, with accessories costing about \$15,000, to build four hangars for the airplanes, in Canton, Swatow, Fochow and Shanghai respectively, at an estimated cost of \$50,000 totally, and to purchase two additional motors for \$25,000. The above, together with \$500 for the equipment of the four hangars, will make a total of over \$170,000, to meet which the promoters of the said company have requested the Government to appropriate a sum of \$150,000, while the balance will be made up by themselves.

SINKING OF THE HSIN WAH.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR DENIES ALLEGATION OF DELAY.

RECEIVED NO MESSAGE TILL 4.08 A.M.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES AT INQUEST.

The allegation that he wasted time by failing to understand a message sent by Mr. Hast, lighthouse keeper at Waglan, reporting the first news of the Hsin Wah disaster, was denied by the telegraph operator in Hong Kong Radio Office at the resumed inquest proceedings yesterday afternoon. The operator concerned averred that no call was received from Waglan between 3.30 and 4 o'clock on the morning of January 18th.

It was disclosed that the Water Police authorities were not aware that the ship had gone down until almost two hours after the news was received at the Harbour Office. A harbour official stated that he was absolutely certain that in his telephone message to the Water Police he stated that the ship had sunk. The man who received the message at the Water Police said he was told that a vessel was on the rocks, and a wireless message sent from there to a launch at sea stated that a "ship was in distress." The launch made a fruitless effort to locate the distressed ship.

Conflicting evidence was given of the time at which the important message passed between the Harbour Office and the Water Police, and it was also disclosed that more than half an hour elapsed between the time of receipt of the message at the Water Police and its reception through wireless by the launch.

The Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (retired) was again on the Bench at the resumed inquest proceedings before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner, and a jury—Captain A. W. Davidson and Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and Wong Kwong Tin.

Mr. M. M. Watson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) watched proceedings on behalf of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, owners of the vessel.

According to previous evidence the Hsin Wah struck Table Rock, on the northerly point of Waglan, at 3.40 a.m. on January 18th and sank an hour later, with the loss of many lives. The inquest is on the body of one of the victims found on a raft during a search of the sea on the afternoon following the disaster. There were about twenty-three survivors out of some 400 passengers on board the ill-fated vessel which was on the voyage from Swatow to Hong Kong.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

TAIKOO TUG'S RESCUE MISSION.

Captain J. T. Thirlwell, master mariner, in command of the tug Tarkoo, stated that he received a telephone message at 4.35 a.m., and cast off for Waglan an hour later, having in the meantime got up steam and collected his crew. The weather was bad, with strong head winds and heavy seas, and witness had to ease down for fear of getting swamped.

On approaching Waglan, witness signalled to the lighthouse by lamp for the position of the ship, but being alone on the bridge he was unable to take the reply. He sent down for the wireless operator, but when he came up it was nearly daylight and flag signals were exchanged from which witness understood that a ship had sunk north-west of Waglan with the mast visible above the water. Witness discovered the mast and searched the coast in that vicinity, but could see no sign of rafts or boats though he found some spars floating about. He then proceeded towards Cape D'Aguiar very slowly but without result. The launch arrived back at 9.15 a.m. Tug communicates with D'Aguiar.

In answer to the Coroner, witness said that at this time of the year there was a strong set in a south-westerly direction in the neighbourhood of Waglan, but he did not consider the current was so strong as to be likely to take boats or rafts outside of Waglan. Witness also turned in to Peo Tai, but nothing was seen.

Witness further stated that he did not know the type of ship that had gone down or her name. At 6.13 that morning, while on the way to Waglan, witness got into touch with D'Aguiar by wireless and ascertained that the ship's position was 300 yards north-west of Waglan at 3.15 a.m., but that station did not know the name of the ship. This was clear from a later message from D'Aguiar asking for the name of the ship and if any lives had been saved. The depth of water at the wreck witness estimated to be 75 feet. He was unable to say whether a wireless aerial was attached to the mast, though it looked like it. When he first saw the mast witness thought it belonged to a small coasting steamer such as those running to Tinian and Bay Bay.

What The Assistant Lighthouse Keeper Saw.

The evidence of the assistant lighthouse keeper, Mr. D. V. Maher, was to the effect that he was sleeping when Mr. Hast woke him at about 4 a.m. At that time he saw the lights of a ship about a quarter of a mile away on the north-west, sounding distress signals by whistle, burning flares and sending up rockets. The vessel appeared to be sinking.

Witness went to the landing stage with lights and rope in order to render all possible assistance. The ship remained in the same place, still sounding distress signals, until at about 4.45 the vessel disappeared. Radio Operator's Evidence.

Lai Sheung, charge operator at the Radio Telegraph Office, then entered the witness box. He said that he had been in the Government service for thirteen years and for nine years he had been an operator. Previous to that he had had over four years' service with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

On January 18th, continued witness, he was on duty alone at midnight and remained till 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. During this time the first call he received was at 4.08 a.m. from Waglan, the message being three words "Please phone urgent." On receipt of this message witness asked the telephone operator to connect him to D'Aguiar and from there through connection was gained to Waglan. At this stage witness explained that Waglan could not get direct on the telephone without asking Hong Kong, as the cable line had to be put into use for carrying the telephone message.

It took about two minutes to get through to Waglan. After taking down "steamer, sighted east of Waglan at 3.15 a.m." witness said he could not catch what followed and asked for a repeat. Mr. Hast started to shout. Witness still could not understand, and at Mr. Hast's demand he connected him to the Supervisor of Telephones. During the next half hour there was no call.

At 4.42 a.m. witness received by telegraph from Waglan a full message which he entered in the register. As requested, witness forwarded the message to H.M.S. Tamar at 4.55 a.m., and to Mr. Taylor at 5.10 a.m. Asked by the Coroner to explain why it took him so much as fifteen minutes to advise the two places, witness said that he knew that Mr. Taylor had been already informed by telephone from Waglan, and in the meantime he typed out a confirmatory copy of the message from Waglan for despatch by messenger to H.M.S. Tamar.

At 5.31 a.m. Waglan called witness up again and receipt of the message was completed in four minutes. This message was passed to Mr. Taylor at 5.30 a.m., and to H.M.S. Tamar at 5.35 a.m.

Waglan Message Badly Sent?

Witness said that only an experienced operator like himself could take the message that morning. The dot and dash signals from Waglan were very badly sent. This could be seen from the roll of tape which was in use and produced by him. He explained that when a call comes the tape on the machine is not working, and it is only made to do so when the call is accepted. The tape, he maintained, was absolutely blank before he received the message "please phone urgent." Witness said it was not true that between 3.40 and 4 a.m. Waglan attempted to send a message which he failed to take down or that he asked for repetitions.

Witness further explained that in cases of piracy and if distress signals be had instructions to notify the Harbour Master, the Water Police, and H.M.S. Tamar. He had no instructions to notify D'Aguiar, with a view to that station broadcasting it.

Police Launch Gets Message At 4.30 A.M.

Sub-Inspector Butcher, in charge of No. 4 Police Launch, gave evidence that at 3.30 that morning he was in the neighbourhood of Sai Kung. At 4.30 a.m. witness received a wireless message direct from the Water Police Station, reading "ship in distress quarter mile north of Waglan." It was usual during the daytime for the launch to send a message to the Water Police every hour, but at night the operator was continuously on duty. The receipt of any earlier message was not reported to the witness.

On receipt of the message, continued witness, he proceeded at full speed to about three or four miles due north of Waglan, but could see no signs of a vessel in distress. It was then 7 a.m. Between that time and fifteen minutes later the usual hourly message was sent to the Water Police and they were notified that nothing had been observed. Witness was then instructed to return to Sai Kung, and there for the first time at about 8.45 a.m. he heard that a steamer had sunk off Waglan with great loss of life.

Later the launch was recalled to Hong Kong. At 11.30 a.m. witness left Queen's Pier with the Assistant Harbour Master and a Boarding Officer for further investigations. In the East Lamma channel, when between Peo Tai and Sun Kong, they passed between thirty and forty bodies supported by life-belts and all done to death by the heavy seas. The sunken ship was located by its mast off Waglan. After a search of the vicinity the launch returned to Hong Kong at about 4 p.m. by the same route, and a sharp lookout was kept during the trip. Witness added that the sea was very rough.

In answer to a question, witness said that had any news of the sinking been broadcast he would have received it. The original message did not say that the ship had been sunk and witness produced a copy of it.

Unexplained Delay.

Asked if he could throw any light as to the time the message was received at the Water Police Station, Inspector Ogg said he had no record of it, but Mr. Thompson had stated that he sent it at about 5.40 a.m.

The Coroner remarked that there had been a delay of more than half an hour between the time the message was received at the Water Police Station and receipt by wireless by the No. 4 launch. Inspector Ogg said he could not explain the delay. He added that the Water Police Station did not know until about twenty minutes to eight that the ship had sunk. This was about two hours later after the telephone message was sent by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson Recalled.

To clear up the point, Mr. C. H. Thompson was recalled to the witness box. He said that he rang the Water Police between 5.30 and 5.40 a.m. and spoke with a European who claimed to be the Sergeant on duty. Witness told in brief that a ship had sunk a quarter mile north of Waglan. Witness was absolutely certain that he said the ship had been sunk. He also asked the Water Police to get the No. 4 launch if it was in the vicinity to go there. The first message from Waglan (received from Mr. Taylor) witness said was not passed on to the Water Police. He did not inform the Harbour master of the second message, as he thought it unnecessary, the Tarkoo tug having already left.

Sergeant George Youe said he was on duty at the Water Police Station when a European who said he was speaking from the Harbour Office sent the message. It said a vessel was on the rocks north of Waglan. The sender suggested that if a police launch was out that way a wireless message be sent. The time of receipt of this message was about 5.15 a.m., and it was noted in the book.

Inspector Ogg stated that he had a copy of the message entered in the book, but he had not taken a note of the time of receipt, which was probably also entered in the book. He did not think a matter of five minutes was important in a case like this.

The Coroner remarked that the noting down of times was very important, and it seemed to him that a lot of five minutes had been thrown away.

Sergeant Youe, continuing his evidence, said that he took the message, at once to Inspector Andrew whom he woke up. The latter wrote out a message which he handed witness to take to the wireless operator at the Water Police Station. After witness had handed this to the wireless operator, he heard the instrument working. He did not know what time it was transmitted.

A European was present in Court with a translation of the roll of tape on which the signals from Waglan are recorded. The Coroner told him that he would be called at the next hearing.

The Coroner also directed that the wireless operator be brought as a witness to say what time the message was dispatched to the launch. Inspector Ogg said he would get this man as well as the other operator on the launch. The inquiry will be resumed at 11.15 a.m. on Tuesday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CLAIMS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I trust you will permit me to reply to the letters commencing on Christian Science, which appeared in your correspondence columns yesterday.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, did not derive her teachings from a mesmerist known as "Dr." Quimby. The points brought forward by "H" in support of this contention, even if correct, all took place before Mrs. Eddy's discovery, which was made by her in 1888. The truth about Mrs. Eddy's brief connection with "Dr." Quimby may be found in a book entitled "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sybil Wilbur, where it is clearly shown that this incident was simply one of the many experiences Mrs. Eddy had, during the course of her search for the Truth.

It is obvious from the suggestions made by "H" about The Mother Church and The Christian Science Board of Directors, that he is no friend of Christian Science, and his remarks are merely what may be expected from one who is hostile to our religion. As for "N.B.'s" letter, it will be seen that the attempt is being made to belittle the healing work of Christian Science by quoting excerpts from testimonies, presumably from the Christian Science periodicals. It will also be noted that the source of these quotations is not stated. However, such attempts must always fail, because the general public is well aware that there are thousands upon thousands of cases where Christian Science has healed sickness, overcome faults of character, and in this way restored individuals to useful activity. Yours truly,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Hong Kong, Jan. 25th, 1929.

[Another letter on the subject is held over owing to pressure upon our space.—Ed.]

A HINT TO CONTROVERSIALISTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—The Christian Scientists and the Rationalists seem to be equally eager to defend their respective opinions in the correspondence columns of the local newspapers, but any interest there may be in their duel is lessened by the fact that one has to wait a day for each instalment. Might I suggest that the Theatre Royal be hired for a public debate, the loser, judged by ballot to be taken after the proceedings, to pay the cost of hiring the theatre. Perhaps, however, a larger audience might be attracted if the debate were held in, say, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant (a favourite haunt of the Rationalists, I believe) where drinks could be obtained, while listening to the drier periods.

In this way, such of the general public as may be interested would be given an opportunity to hear both sides fairly (I hope) presented, and if there be any valuable truth in the teachings of either party, of becoming a convert. I would suggest that a time limit, to be rigidly enforced, by a referee if necessary, should be set for proposer and seconder on either side, and that no further speaker be allowed more than five minutes. —Yours, etc.,

PORTIA.

Hong Kong, Jan. 25th, 1929.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

CAPTAIN R. DOLLAR ENTERS TAIN'S GENERAL SECRETARY.

Captain Robert Dollar, whose generous interest in the Y.M.C.A. is well known in the Far East, gave a dinner on December 28th in San Francisco, in honour of Dr. D. Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

The dinner which was given at the St. Francis Hotel was attended by nearly 200 guests, among whom were municipal officials and prominent business men of San Francisco.

Dr. Yui spoke of the general development of China, and of the progress of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. He is expected to return to Shanghai in April.

Gift To American Y.M.C.A.

News has just been received by the local branch of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of a very generous gift, to the Cincinnati Y.M. This sum, \$340,000, has been given by the family of the late Mr. D. B. Gamble to erect and endow a building for the Association at the University of Cincinnati, in addition land adjoining the University has been given for the site.

The late Mr. D. B. Gamble was one of the founders of the firm of Proctor & Gamble, makers of Ivory soap, and one of his sons, who takes a part in this gift—Mr. S. D. Gamble—is well known in China, having been an honorary member of the secretarial staff of the Peking Y.M.C.A. for several years. He is the author of a book dealing with social conditions called "Peking's Social Survey."

POWELL'S

GREAT STOCKTAKING AND REMOVAL SALE

COMMENCES ON MONDAY

Owing to the unseasonable winter, large stocks are still on hand in all Departments, drastic reductions have therefore been made, to ensure clearance before stock-taking and removal. This is an opportunity you should not miss, to replenish your wardrobe at greatly reduced prices.

Columbia
New
Records

This Month's Novelty Records

THE MORE WE ARE TOGETHER Fox Trot
4130 LET'S ALL GO TO MARY'S HOUSE... CHARLESTON

FIFTY MILLION FRENCHMEN Fox Trot
4705 ONE SWEET LETTER FROM YOU YALE BLUES

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At Home with the Kodak

Little home incidents that may not mean much at the time are the little things that count—in pictures. An album full is a prized possession in any home.

And it's all so easy with a Kodak. You can see for yourself at our photographic counter.

"At Home with the Kodak," a free booklet we have ready for you, gives many pointers on picture-making. Stop in for a copy.

Kodak Film—Finishing

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

24, YUEN MING YUEN ROAD,

HONG KONG.

(Obtainable in Hong Kong at all Kodak Dealers.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG REALTY & TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES (ORDINANCES OF HONG KONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the HONG KONG REALTY & TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building (2nd Floor), Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended the 31st December, 1928, and re-electing Directors and the Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, until SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. F. V. RIBEIRO,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 25th Jan., 1929. [7301]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th AT 3 P.M.

A FOOTBALL MATCH:—QUEEN'S COLLEGE

QUEEN'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS

AND A TENNIS MATCH

Between The

COLLEGE AND OLD BOYS

Will take place at the COLLEGE GROUND at CAUSEWAY BAY, after which the PRIZES for TENNIS and SWIMMING will be Presented.

Mrs. LINDSELL has kindly consented to present the Prizes.

Old Boys are invited to Attend. [7298]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

A DANCE will be held in the SCHOOL HALL on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1929, from 8.30 P.M. to 12 P.M.

MUSIC by the "SEMBER" SYMPHONIC DANCE ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS—\$1.00 Each can be obtained at the ANDERSON MUSIC CO., from any MEMBER of the School and from the SCHOOL BURSAR.

Evening Dress optional.

HOW TO GET THERE—

BUSES—Numbers 6 and 8 Every Five Minutes, to the SCHOOL, STOPS ON PRINCE EDWARD AVENUE. FARE: 20 CENTS. Number 7 Every 20 Minutes to Ho Mui Tin, FARE: 10 CENTS.

TAXI—FARE: \$1.00. [7292]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1929.

OWNERS are Reminded that the ANNUAL RACE MEETING must be in the hands of the SECRETARY on or before SATURDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1929, at 3 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary. [7277]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

25th, 26th, 27th FEBRUARY, AND 2nd MARCH, 1929.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are Now Ready and may be obtained at the RACE CONTROL HONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Hong Kong, 15th Dec., 1928. [7100]

MACAO RACES.

MACAO RACES.

MACAO RACES.

13th EXTRA RACE MEETING:

SUNDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1929

(Weather Permitting).

FIRST RACE AT 1.30 P.M.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC ENCLOSURE: 40 CENTS.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE: \$1.00.

RACE STEAMERS:—

On SUNDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1929.

Hong Kong to Macao

8 A.M. "SUI TAN" 4.00 P.M. "SUI TAN"

9 A.M. "SUI TAN" 5.30 P.M. "SUI TAN"

RETURN FARE \$5.00 [7290]

INTIMATIONS.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on THURSDAY, the 31st JANUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd JANUARY to 31st JANUARY, 1929, Both Dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. [7256]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 31st FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, to FRIDAY, 31st FEBRUARY (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th Jan., 1929. [7295]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 44, Des Voeux Road on TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, to TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 22nd Jan., 1929. [7283]

CANTON WATERWORKS PLANT.

TENDERS INVITED.

FOR the Improvement of the WATER SYSTEM OF CANTON the CANTON MUNICIPALITY HEREBY INVITES TENDERS for the following:—

1.—One Rapid Precipitation Plant with a Capacity of 10 Million Gallons of Water Per 24 Hours.

2.—One Rapid Filtering Plant with a Capacity of 10 Million Gallons of Water Per 24 Hours. Item 1 and 2 may be combined in One Unit.

3.—Two Centrifugal Pumps, 40 Feet Pressure Head, Capacity of 5 Million Gallons Per 24 Hours, each 30 H.P., driven by Two Waterpower Internal Combustion Engines, or Crude-oil Engines.

4.—One Direct Acting Pump, 300 Feet Pressure Head, Capacity of 10 Million Gallons Per 24 Hours. Direct connected to Triple-expansion Steam Engine.

5.—One Water-tube Boiler, Steam Pressure 150 lbs. Gauge, with Mechanical Stoker, Chain Grate, able to Furnish 18,000 lbs. of Steam Per Hour. Price to include Economizer, Feed-water Pump, Heating Steam 100 F., and other Fittings that go with Boiler.

6.—One 36" Cast Iron or Steel Main Pipe, Flange Joint, Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material, Bolts and Nuts.

7.—One 24" Cast Iron or Steel Main Pipe, Socket Joint, Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material, Bolts and Nuts.

8.—Prices of Each 36" and 24" Gate Valves. Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head.

9.—Two 36" Venturi Meters with Self-recording Apparatus. (Manufacturer's Name should be given).

NOTE.—Tenders are requested to submit full Particulars and Descriptions of all Goods they offer. Quotations of Machinery, Plant, etc. should be accompanied with Detail Drawings. All Prices—Should Be Quoted—At, and should be sent in on and before FEBRUARY 20th, 1929.

Dr. WU PAK-LIANG,
Commissioner,
CANTON MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS,
Kew Sheung Kai,
CANTON. [7285]

WHY Continue to suffer when POO ON HERBS are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Arthritis, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Surely Chinese Herbs.

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INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S Dry Ginger Ale

A WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY.

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essences and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

Pyris SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1941. [50]

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON at the CITY HALL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz:—

That the Directors of the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Corporation to take all such steps as may be necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hong Kong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, in the terms of a print which, for the purposes of identification, has been signed by the Chief Manager of the Corporation, in substitution for the existing Ordinances (except as in such print is mentioned) and Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12.45 in the AFTERNOON, at the Same Place, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the above Resolution in accordance with Article 96 of the Corporation's Deed of Settlement.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1929.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

NOTE.—A Copy of the proposed New Ordinance can be seen during the usual Banking hours (SUNDAYS, PUBLIC and BANK HOLIDAYS excepted) in Hong Kong at the Head Office of the CORPORATION or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Solicitors to the said Corporation, and in Shanghai at the Office of the CORPORATION, from the Date hereof until the Date of the above mentioned Extraordinary Meeting. [7172]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.40 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is moving eastward and is now central to the north of Korea. The typhoon is probably about 300 miles to the N.W. of N. Borneo, moving westward. Strong to fresh monsoon will continue along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea. Cyclonic gales to the N.W. of Borneo.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, some drizzle of mist.

The Typhoon.

A message issued from Manila at 6.15 p.m. on January 25th states that the typhoon is in about Long. 115 deg. E. and Lat. 10 deg. N., moving W.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 11, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 26th, 1929.

POLICE AND PUBLIC.

To secure evidence such as will satisfy Judge and jury engaged in dealing with a criminal charge is rarely an easy matter. Unless the offender is caught red-handed, and witnesses are available to testify having actually seen the criminal act committed, the prosecution must build up its case on such material as it can find. Not often is this information voluntarily offered—it has to be looked for, and sometimes paid for in the form of a reward publicly offered or privately bestowed. Police methods vary in different countries, and there are some systems which tacitly permit if they do not explicitly authorise—practices which are not tolerated in British communities. It is characteristic of the British attitude that when a man charged with a criminal offence declared he had been beaten by the police in an attempt to force a confession from him, Mr. Justice JACKS at once directed that an inquiry be conducted into the allegations made.

In many countries such a complaint made by a prisoner would have been ignored by the Court. Allegations of "sweating" and more violent "third degree" methods would not move many Judges in the United States to direct inquiries into a prisoner's complaint. In France, Spain, and Italy—in Japan and China—a plea that confession had been extorted by threats or acts of violence by the police would be treated with cold contempt. Prisoners are expected to make such statements, and one who did not would be regarded as an odd character without proper sense of the fitness of things. The British manner is different, and when a magistrate or Judge believes there is reasonable ground for investigating allegations by a prisoner against the police, he will order this to be done. Occupants of the Bench are usually shrewd judges of character, and not every complaint of this character is listened to sympathetically. At the same time, the ordering of an inquiry must not be interpreted as necessarily indicating that a prisoner's complaint is believed to be well founded. It is in the interests of the police themselves that thorough investigation be made occasionally into allegations of this character, as inquiry affords opportunity for removing suspicions which may be quite unfounded.

The manner in which identification parades are held by the police in Hong Kong has been also the subject of unfavourable comment lately. In a case heard a few days ago the Chief Justice said it was quite evident that improper methods had been followed by the police in arranging an identification parade. The rules governing such parades had not been observed, and there had been opportunities for the prisoner to be seen, in custody, by those who were subsequently called upon to identify him. Some days later this question of identification arose in connection with another case, and counsel for the defence strongly protested against the manner in which the accused had been allegedly identified. Again the Judge agreed that the evidence in regard to identification was unsatisfactory. In view of these happenings it is probable that more care will be taken in future strictly to observe the rules laid down regarding such

parades. Years ago there were complaints in England about the manner in which evidence of identification was obtained. It was alleged that the prisoner was lined up with a dozen stalwart policemen in plain clothes, so that the witnesses could not possibly make any mistake in "identifying" the one man in the line who was so obviously unlike every other individual presented for inspection. Things are different now, and great care is taken by the police to avoid any complaint that an accused person is presented for identification in circumstances which make him conspicuous among those paraded with him.

Prevention of crime is comparatively easy; it is the detection of criminals which is the most arduous work a police force has to perform, and it is sometimes as dangerous as it is difficult. The average civilian does not always realise the obstacles which have to be overcome by the police in their efforts to bring miscreants to justice. Destruction of documentary and other evidence, perjury to a superlative degree, active and passive resistance to officers making inquiries—all these are everyday experiences which the police have to face. It is to be hoped that the duty of the police is to track down and apprehend criminals. It is exhausting work, mentally and physically, but British public opinion insists that the police discharge their duties in a manner which commands the confidence and respect of the community, hence the rather revolutionary reforms now being elaborated at Scotland Yard by General Lord BYRON. The arrests, discharges, resignations, and re-shuffling now proceeding will result when the force has been completed, in a more efficient and trustworthy body. It is not a pleasant process, we may be sure, for those engaged in the task, and it is not an edifying spectacle for the public. These last would do well to guard against the tendency to use the occasion for applying the tar brush to the whole force. The publicity which is necessarily being given to instances of irregularity and corruption on the part of individual officers must not be taken as typical; although they are probably rather more than "isolated" in the strict sense they remain, of course, exceptions to the rule.

At the same time it is quite clear that the need of a purge was serious and urgent. Recent cases before the Courts and other forms of evidence have been more than enough to convince the public that a reorganisation and tightening of discipline had become overdue. Lord BYRON can be trusted to do the work energetically and well, and the scale on which he is finding it necessary to act affords some answer to the more complacent kind of witnesses before the Police Commission who would have us believe that from end to end the force, as it existed up to the time of Lord BYRON's arrival, was without spot or blemish. There have been very grave abuses, and where they have been discovered they must be relentlessly uprooted and the culprits brought sternly to justice. That is a duty which the police owe to themselves no less than to the public. But such measures, essential as they are, will not of themselves permanently remove the causes of crime. 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CHINESE ADMIRALS RESIGN.**NAVAL ESTIMATES REDUCED.****CHANCE OF CONTROL.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th. Admiral Chen Chi Liang, commanding the First Squadron, and Admiral Chen Shao Kwan, commanding the Second Squadron, have tendered their resignations. Their reason is that the Disbandment Conference has cut down the naval estimates from \$300,000 a month to \$200,000, while it wishes to reduce the strength and place the Navy Ministry under the control of the War Minister.

KWANGTUNG ATTACKED BY REDS.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th. There is an alarming report current that the Red leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Chok Tung, have again attempted to invade northern Kwangtung from Kiangsi.

A Red force numbering about 2,000 appeared near Kiu An, in southern Kiangsi on the 25th inst., and clashed with Government troops with the result that the former were driven back. Three days later on receiving this report the military authorities immediately ordered the mobilisation of three regiments from Chaochow in order to attack the Reds in the rear.

LUENCHOW AREA.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th. The evacuation of districts east of Luenchow by the Fengtienese troops has begun in accordance with General Chang Hsueh Liang's instructions. In the period from 14th to 20th inst. twenty-four trainloads of Fengtienese troops were conveyed to Fengtien from these districts. As soon as the evacuation is complete the Peking Political Commission will extend its civil administration over the "Eastern Luenchow area," while General Pei Chung Hai will supply sufficient forces to maintain order there.

DISBANDMENT OFFICES.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th. The Disbandment Conference holds its closing session to-day. Regulations governing the committee system of the Central Military Academy and the appointment and dismissal of military officers of various ranks have been decided upon. A regulation governing the organisation of the general offices and branch offices of the six disbandment areas has also been adopted.

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th. Dr. C. T. Wang opened negotiations with M. Martel yesterday on points in connection with a new Sino-French treaty. Dr. Wang suggested to him that as the old treaty was concluded twenty years ago and was now inconsistent with the present relations between the two nations, it was imperative necessary to renew it, especially with a view to the reform of commercial relations with Annam. M. Martel agreed. Negotiations were then suspended until to-morrow.

TURKISH TREATY.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th. According to information from the Nanking Foreign Ministry concerning the establishment of treaty relations between China and Turkey, Dr. C. C. Wu, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister to Washington, has approached the Turkish Ambassador in the United States on this matter. As soon as the preliminary arrangements have been made between them, formal negotiations will take place in Nanking.

OPIMUM SEIZURES IN CHINA.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

GENEVA, Jan. 24th. Mr. Lyall, the President of the new Permanent Opium Control Board, informed the Opium Commission of the League to-day that since the formation of the new Government in Nanking, the League had received no returns of illicit traffic or seizures of narcotics in China.

Mr. Lyall intimated that he would like to receive such data.

The Chinese representative, Mr. Wan Ming Ki, undertook to transmit Mr. Lyall's observations to the Nanking Government.

He stated that he had already begged the Government to send details to the League.

It was announced on behalf of the League Secretariat that one of the Assistant Secretaries-General is now in China and that he had been instructed to approach the Chinese Government in this matter.

FAMINE HORRORS IN THE NORTH.**GHASTLY HEAPS OF DEAD.****PEASANTS TORTURED****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEKING, Jan. 25th. The China Imperial Famine Relief Committee has received a report from Sarat, Suiyuan, stating that the deaths there from famine causes are so numerous that it is impossible for the authorities to keep pace in burying them. Outside the city huge heaps of dead are lying, which the dogs and wolves are devouring. Forty died in the streets last week, all of whom are being thrown on these horrible mounds.

Last week three thousand bandits, driven desperate by hunger, entered Sarat and tortured many of the peasants by pouring red hot coals into their trousers in an endeavour to force them to reveal any hidden grain. In one village several hundred robbers ate a mule, the last surviving animal, between them.

CANTON TO SWATOW BY AIR.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SWATOW, Jan. 24th. The seaplane, "Spirit of Chu-kiang," piloted by General Chang Wei Jung, safely arrived at Swatow from Canton yesterday at noon. General Chang was enthusiastically received by the people there.

The flight is being taken with the object of surveying the land between Canton and Swatow preparatory to organising an air service between the two places.

CHANG TSO LIN'S DEATH.**ATTACK ON JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.****PREMIER'S ANGRY REPLY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

TOKYO, Jan. 25th. The bombing of Chang Tso Lin served as ammunition for the Opposition's attack on the Government again to-day. In the Lower House the budget committee heard the Minseito spokesman, Seiko Nakano, bring off questions in rapid succession, most of which Baron Tanaka evaded.

Referring to the suspicion existing both at home and abroad Nakano demanded to know what the Government was doing to clear itself. Baron Tanaka replied that they were considering the best means of removing suspicion, but he was unable to say more at present.

The Premier's patience ended when the questioner insisted that the Government was responsible for the arrangements for guarding the crossing where the Chinese and Japanese railways crossed, and where Chang Tso Lin was bombed.

The Premier retorted "I can't give permission for every detail. If the Premier is responsible for every act of Japanese officials abroad, ten thousand Premiers would not be enough."

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S PESSIMISM.**ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.****LITTLE COMMENT IN NEW YORK.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

NEW YORK, Jan. 24th. "Anglo-American relations are growing increasingly unhappy," declares Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Labour leader, in an article in the current issue of the Nation.

Mr. MacDonald says that no effort should be spared to check this tendency, and suggests that both Governments should appoint five or six outstanding men to discuss the various points of difference with a view to a solution.

He further declares that if the American cruiser programme, as recommended by President Coolidge, is carried out, it will be a great blow to the nation from which the Kellogg Pact originated, and a bad thing for every movement towards world peace.

The New York newspapers comment on the article very reservedly. The World suggests that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should press Mr. Baldwin to take an attitude on naval reduction as advanced as his own.

The New York Times expressed the opinion that a conference such as Mr. MacDonald suggests might not be able to agree and says it would be "better to let sleeping dogs lie."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

JANUARY 24th. H.M.S. Concord arrived at Singapore from Hong Kong.

H.M.S. Concord has arrived at Singapore from Hong Kong.

PROTECTION OF SHANGHAI.**THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.****BRITISH RESIDENTS IN HANKOW.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Jan. 23rd.

A decided difference in the viewpoints of the Conservative and Labour parties regarding the necessity for the maintenance of British troops in Shanghai was revealed in the House of Commons at question-time to-day, when Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne (C. Kidderminster) sought information regarding the strength of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and hinted at a possible reduction in strength.

Mr. Milne asked the Minister for War for all figures available of the strengths of the various nationalities comprising the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, replying said he was unable to give exact figures, but according to information available to the War Office, the total strength of the Corps at the end of May, 1928, was fifteen hundred.

How that figure was reached, he was unable to say, but of that strength at least 700 were of British nationality, while there were approximately 180 members in the Japanese Company and 140 members in the Chinese Company.

The precise figures were not available as the Shanghai Municipality and not the War Office was responsible for the Corps.

What Reduction Means.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne suggested that a reduction in the numbers of the Shanghai Defence Force meant practically, therefore, that the real defence of Shanghai would be in the event of disturbances, fall on the British mercantile community.

Replying to further questions along these lines, Mr. Miles, Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that representations against the further reduction of the Shanghai Defence Force had been received from the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

Yangtze Disturbances? Mr. Wardlaw Milne:—Does the Government intend to take these representations into consideration?

Mr. Locker-Lampson:—The matter referred to by Mr. Wardlaw Milne depends on certain statements which are inaccurate. They are founded on a report of disturbances on the Yangtze, but as far as we know these disturbances do not exist.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne:—Are the Government fully satisfied that the reduced number of British regular troops in Shanghai would be sufficient, even with the aid of the Volunteer Corps, to maintain peace and order in Shanghai?

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson:—I think so.

Mr. James Hudson (Labour):—Does Mr. Locker-Lampson wish us to understand that the information from these authorities in Shanghai is not very reliable?—I never said so.

British in Hankow.

The questioner went on to refer to the position of British residents in Hankow since the British Consession has been handed back to the Chinese Government.

In reply Mr. Locker-Lampson said that as regards the ex-British Consession in Hankow, foreigners were living and owning property there, and they were adequately represented on the Municipality.

He agreed that the ex-German and the ex-Russian Consessions had lost their status as special Administrative Districts, and had been incorporated in the Chinese Municipality of Wuhan, and the question of further foreign representation therein was now under discussion.

He added that Britishers had not suffered any disadvantage compared with other nationals as regards taxation or representation.

GODDARD EXPLAINS HIS WEALTH.**NO BRIBES FROM NIGHT CLUBS.****GAINS FROM BETTING.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Jan. 24th.

The defence has opened in the sensational Police bribery case, to-day being the fourth day of the hearing at the Old Bailey.

Giving evidence on his own behalf, Sergeant Goddard, who was dismissed from the Force after an official inquiry explained how he came into possession of £18,000, of which he is charged with receiving bribes.

He declared that he had made £5,000 from the purchase of the copyright of certain songs, £4,000 from the sale of rock at the Wembley Exhibition in partnership with another man, and from £2,000 to £3,000 from speculation in foreign currency.

Sergeant Goddard declared that he also made money by betting. He denied that he had ever received bribes.

THE KING'S STEADY IMPROVEMENT.**EXAMINATION REVEALS PROGRESS.****SIR STANLEY HEWETT INDISPOSED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Jan. 25th.

A bulletin issued at 11.15 a.m., and signed by Sir Hugh M. Rigby, Dr. Lionel Whitby and Lord Dawson of Penn, stated:—

The improvement in condition noted in the last bulletin continues. A bacteriological examination shows that the right side of the chest is now free of the infecting organism.

Sir Stanley Hewett is confined to his house, suffering with a cold.

Advance Preparations.

The Queen, it is stated, will precede His Majesty to Bognor, probably arriving at Craigwell House in the middle of next week to supervise the preparations for receiving the King.

The Queen to-day fulfilled the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Nurses' Home at the Middlesex Hospital.

The date originally fixed was February 2nd but the ceremony was brought forward because Her Majesty is going to Bognor. The Queen had a most enthusiastic reception as she arrived at the hospital, her first public appearance since the King's illness became serious being regarded as gratifying evidence that upward trend in the King's condition is well established.

It has been officially announced that the Prince of Wales will leave London on Monday evening to visit the distressed mining areas in Northumberland and Durham. The visit will be strictly unofficial in the Prince's capacity of patron of the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Queen's Devoted Care.

The medical Press strikes an optimistic note in this week's review of the King's illness.

The Lancet refers to the King's "wonderful recovery," and says: "It is an open secret that for a long time it required Her Majesty's constant assistance to ensure that nourishment of any kind was taken."

The British Medical Journal says: "One has but to compare the bulletin of to-day with those of a few weeks ago to realize how striking the improvement has been. Only a combination of a sound constitution, the will to live and perfectly co-ordinated medical care could have achieved this."

AIM OF EXPERT COMMITTEE.**GERMAN REPARATIONS PROBLEMS.****HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUGBY, Jan. 24th. In the House Commons to-day Colonel Wedgwood (Labour) asked whether the Government attached any importance to the establishment of the Commission of Verification and Conciliation in connection with the Allied occupation of German territory, and what attitude the Government intended to take on the matter at the next meeting at Geneva.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, Foreign Under-Secretary, replying, said the British Government and other Governments concerned desired to achieve the liquidation of questions still outstanding. The chief of these was the final settlement of the reparations problem and determination of the Allied occupation of German territory.

Final Settlement.

The settlement of these questions was the object which the Geneva resolution of September last contemplated. The Government, concerned asked for the creation of a body of experts to report on one and the appointment of a Committee of Conciliation and Verification to report on the other.

The British Government would therefore give whatever assistance they could in reaching by these means, complete agreement and thus finally disposing of these troublesome matters. He thought the discussions would go on simultaneously.

Payment Problems.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was asked whether in view of the adverse effect on the British coal industry of the delivery of reparations coal he would instruct the British representatives on the Committee of Experts, which would meet in Paris at the end of this month to frame proposals for a settlement of the reparations problem, to press for a change in the conditions now governing reparations coal.

Mr. Churchill replied that the British members of the Committee were aware of the position. These highly-competent gentlemen must be trusted to keep all such matters relevant to their task continuously in view.

BANKS' SIGNIFICANT ACTION.**NEW LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION.****BID FOR CHINA MARKET.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Jan. 24th.

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Limited, which has been formed for the purpose of meeting foreign competition by mass production methods, has been formally registered at Somerset House with a capital of £100,000.

The capital will be increased proportionately as mills and companies are absorbed.

In the meantime, arrangements have been made with the Bank of England to provide temporary necessary capital.

The Board of Directors at present consists of Mr. W. G. Orr, Mr. John Tattersall, Mr. John Ryan, Mr. Kenneth Stewart, and Sir James Cooper. The Association expects to acquire at least seven to eight million spindles, and numerous looms before the end of the year.

A few days ago, it will be recalled, Mr. Winston Churchill, disclosed the interest being taken by the Bank of England in the construction of the Lancashire cotton industry.

A Novel Feature.

The formation of the Corporation is hailed with much satisfaction. Attention is drawn to the powerful Directorate and the Bank of England's invaluable backing.

A novel feature is that the Banks as the largest and best-secured creditors, agree to accept income debentures instead of ordinary debentures, and this is regarded as a matter of first-class significance.

It is pointed out that the root of the problem is simply one of price for the finished product, and that even if Lancashire cannot touch India and Japan in coarser goods, she may recapture the trade lost in certain ranges since the war and soon begin to "make up" the enormous losses in the China trade.

Relief Scheme.

The scheme is designed to relieve the mills spinning American cotton from the deadweight of fixed interest charges which were incurred during the reflation boom of 1919-1920, and from the continual drain on their reserves which has resulted from the heavy indebtedness incurred during the following years of poor trade.

The aim of the Corporation is to amalgamate the companies by exchanging its own shares and stock for the present creditors' balances and shareholders' certificates. The individual companies are to be kept in existence, but they will not trade except through the Corporation.

Financial Details.

The financial details of the scheme, which has been the subject of negotiations extending over ten months, are necessarily complex, and the difficulties have been overcome in a large measure owing to the help and advice given by the Government and the Bank of England.

The capital of the Corporation will be increased proportionately as companies are absorbed, advantage being taken of the recent enactments to avoid the heavy stamp and transfer duties which would otherwise have been payable.

"Times" Congratulations.

The Times warmly congratulated the Cotton Yarn Association as the promoters of the scheme on the successful conclusion of the merger which, it believes, represents the only remedy by which the malady of the cotton trade can be alleviated. The cotton industry, it says, has still a long and difficult road to travel, but there can be little doubt that its face is at last set steadily in the direction of prosperity.

THE PESHAWAR BOMB TRAGEDY.**TWO AIRMEN ARRESTED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

BOMBAY, Jan. 25th.

The latest figures regarding the R.A.F. bombing tragedy near Peshawar yesterday, when as the result of the misreading of a signal, an aeroplane dropped a bomb on a squadron of Poona Horse, show that the wounded Indian officer has succumbed to his injuries.

Two airmen have been arrested in connection with the bombing tragedy. In addition to the wounded officer who succumbed, two other men have had their legs amputated and are not expected to survive.

FAR EAST EXPERT'S DEATH.**FRENCH PROFESSOR COMITS SUICIDE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PARIS, Jan. 24th.

M. A. U. Rousseau, formerly a director of the Far East French school in Hanoi, and professor of Indo-Chinese philology at the College de France, who fulfilled several missions in China and Japan, has committed suicide.

KING ALEXANDER'S MOTIVES.**DICTATORSHIP IN JUGO-SLAVIA.****ONLY WAY TO PEACE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

BELGRADE, Jan. 24th.

"Go anywhere and everywhere and convince yourself of the real sentiments of the people."

This challenge was uttered by King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia to-day at the conclusion of an interview lasting an hour exceptionally granted to Reuter's special correspondent.

King Alexander, who recently suspended the constitution and promulgated a new law taking into his own hands the entire legislative and executive authority, emphasised in the course of the interview, that he made every possible effort to avoid the establishment of such a Dictatorship.

Raditch's Suggestion. He mentioned that M. Stefan Raditch, the leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, who died a few months ago, after the last Cabinet crisis before his death, proposed to the King the appointment of a neutral Cabinet headed by a military officer, thus to bring an end to the bitter party strife.

His Majesty said he rejected that proposal. In any event, he would have been unable to find sufficient neutrals to form a Cabinet.

King Alexander said that the increasing chaos in political matters, having its climax in the killing and wounding of Deputies in the Skupstina in June last year, made the Dictatorship inevitable.

At the beginning of the month after vainly attempting to get the party leaders to reconcile their views, he summoned the Ministers and handed them a Proclamation, which had been drawn up by himself and which none of them had previously seen.

Political Passions. It declared that the hour had come when there could be no intermediary between the King and his people, that "blind political passions" had been so abused that Parliament had become an obstacle to all profitable work on behalf of the State.

He, therefore, was forced to make a fundamental change in the present regime, and authorised the issue of the new law making all Ministers responsible to the King alone.

Regarding this proclamation, King Alexander informed Reuter's special correspondent that he told the party leaders that he shouldered the whole responsibility.

He hoped that Jugo-Slavia would return to normality at an early date, but they must first get their house in order and put an end to parties whose chief idea seemed to be to sow dissension and to emphasise racial differences.

The King concluded by protesting that the desire of himself and the whole nation was for peace.

Absence Of Wrangling.

The interviewer, who has visited many places in Jugo-Slavia in the past few days, says that the only manifest signs of the existence of the Dictatorship is the absence of political wrangling, which formerly absorbed the newspapers and coffee-house politicians, and the speeding-up of business of the Government Departments.

He also says that the new Premier, General Zivkovich, is not as popularly supposed the so-called Iron General, who is now living in retirement.

The Premier served in the Royal Guard throughout the War, and is about the same age as the King.

U.S. MARINES AMBUSHED IN NICARAGUA.**BRAVE RESISTANCE BY SMALL BAND.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

MANAGUA, Jan. 24th.

A courageous fight by American marines against "cuddie" three of a band of seven losing their lives in an ambush set by bandits, is related in a story reaching Managua from North Nicaragua.

Seven marines were involved. They made up a small patrol reconnoitring in a district infested with outlaws, when a large band of the rebels launched a surprise attack. Three of the Marines fell dead at the opening of the conflict, but after a short siege, the remainder drove their assailants off.

The survivors buried their dead comrades and joined larger patrols in the neighbourhood. Plans for wiping out the outlaws in North Nicaragua are now in full swing.

Telegrams in Brief.

The International Trophy for Navigation in the Air, which was not awarded in 1927, has now been conferred on Major Rosenthal, who commanded the dirigible Los Angeles. The 1928 award has been conferred on Dr. Eckener, the Commander of the Graf Zeppelin.

Mr. L. M. S. Amery, Colonial Secretary, was in the House of Commons yesterday asked about the crisis in Iraq. He said he understood the resignation of the Iraq Cabinet was the result of failure to reach an agreement with the British Government on the matter of the provisions of the military and financial agreements concluded with the Iraq Government in 1924. The main question at issue related to the local forces of Iraq and not to the British Air Force. No question of removal of the British Air Force therefore arose.

At yesterday's sitting of the Opium Commission of the League, which is continuing its examination of the illicit traffic in drugs, an important speech was delivered by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British representative, who pointed out the co-relation between the traffic in drugs and the traffic in women and children.

It is now reported from Bucharest that all the passengers in the snowed-out train, mentioned yesterday, have made their way to a neighbouring village.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has resumed dividend payments on its common stock for the first time since 1924. The net income for 1928 was \$18,500,000.

Marshal Foch is so much improved that he was able to get up for a short time to-day.

The salvation Army injunction has been ordered to stand over until January 29th. Meanwhile the injunction continues.

TORY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.**MR. BALDWIN'S OPENING.****ATTACK ON NATIONALISATION.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Jan. 24th.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, opened the Conservative Party's election campaign this evening at the Newcastle City Hall where he addressed a vast crowd of three thousand people, and thousands of unseen listeners, the speech being broadcast to seven other towns in the North of England.

Mr. Baldwin said that business prospects all over the country, with the exception of certain districts, were much brighter, and the maintenance of that improvement depended largely on the result of the General Election.

The Premier dealt at considerable length with the question of nationalisation which is the main plank in the Socialist platform, and quoted figures showing that the nationalisation of shipping, railways and mines in progressive countries had involved colossal losses.

The salvation of industry in Great Britain, he declared, lay in the closest co-operation between all concerned, and with the least possible Government interference.

He was pleased to note that the purely political element in Trade Unionism had been steadily losing credit since the General Strike of 1926, and that there

SENSATIONAL TURN IN MURDER DRAMA.

DEFENCE ACCUSE WITNESS OF CRIME!

BERNSEN'S EMPHATIC DENIALS.

MAGISTRATE DOUBTS HIS UNDERSTANDING OF ENGLISH.

Startling developments occurred at the resumed hearing of the a.s. Royal Arrow drama yesterday morning when Lewis Pedersen, a Danish seaman, was charged on remand before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Kowloon Magistracy with the wilful murder on Friday last of John Zetterberg, a Danish seaman, by striking him on the head with a full bottle of beer in the oilers' cabin of the ship, when alongside the Standard Oil Company's wharf at Laichikok.

At previous hearings it was alleged that the men had been drinking heavily and had quarrelled.

Witness Censured.

The case was to have re-opened at 9 o'clock, but owing to the absence of Bernsen, the proceedings did not commence until 9.15. When his Worship arrived, Inspector Lane apologised for the witness' absence although he had already left the ship.

His Worship: If there's going to be any trouble like that I shall commit him to prison. When is the ship sailing?

Inspector Lane: At noon to-day as far as I am aware.

His Worship: How do we stand now, Mr. Marton?

Mr. Marton: I only want to put a few more questions to this man and then I will reserve my defence.

His Worship then adjourned until the arrival of Bernsen.

Shortly after the Court rose the witness appeared and Inspector Lane apologised for the delay and said there had been some delay on account of Bernsen packing his luggage.

Bernsen then went back into the witness box for cross-examination.

Talk Of Stolen Money.

Mr. Marton: You remember the last question I put to you on Wednesday was that the main topic of conversation in the cabin between 5.30 and 9.30 p.m. was the question whether you had stolen this money from Zetterberg?—No, he did not say that. He said he lost his money; that's all.

Didn't he say, "I am going to find out who took it at all costs?"—I asked him how much he lost, but he did not say. He just said he lost the money.

Did he say, "I am going to find out who took this money at all costs?"—Yes, he said that but I told him it would be a "hard game."

You will also remember that I put it to you that the only reason why Zetterberg should have been angry was because this money had been stolen?—He was angry, all right.

And the person he was really angry with was you?—Yes.

And you also said that neither you nor Zetterberg accused the prisoner of having stolen this money?—No.

Now, you say you went down to the cabin at five o'clock. Can you tell me when this question of boxing first turned up?—Almost right away. Pedersen said he was a boxer.

Surely the first thing Zetterberg started to talk about was this money; then Pedersen started to talk about boxing?—Yes.

It may have been about six o'clock?—Yes.

Do you say it was seven o'clock?—They were talking about boxing all the time.

Fighting Or "Sparring"? Granting that, when did they start the talk?—It was about six o'clock.

Yes, but when they started?—It was about six o'clock.

But they started fighting straight away?—Yes; they had started already.

The moment they started talking about boxing they started fighting?—Yes, but not much.

Then you tried to separate them at once?—Yes, I tried three or four times.

But didn't you say they were only sparring?—I told them they were not going to do it in the cabin.

You thought it was serious enough for you to interfere?—I tried to stop them.

Magistrate: I am not at all sure that this witness understands the meaning of the term "Sparring."

His comprehension of any but simple English phrases seems to be limited.

His Worship then explained the meaning of the word "Sparring."

"You must make your meanings quite clear," he added, addressing Mr. Marton.

"Yes," interjected witness, "they were sparring."

Inspector Lane: It seems rather peculiar to me that these allegations should be made at this very late stage of the proceedings. There have been no suggestions before that Bernsen had killed Zetterberg.

Magistrate: It is mainly owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case that I have permitted the defence to recall this witness. I wish to be perfectly fair to the defence and am taking into consideration the fact that the defence has had very little time to prepare their case. That is why I have allowed a certain amount of latitude, else they would probably have asked for a week's remand.

Inspector Lane: If the defence have been rushed, Your Worship, so have the police.

Magistrate: I know, but it hits both ways and one must be perfectly fair and just on all counts. The cross-examination was then resumed.

Another Adjournment. Answering Inspector Lane, witness said that Zetterberg was not angry with Pedersen at the loss of his money but was only angry with him.

His Worship pointed out that it had to be remembered that the men were drunk the whole afternoon and one moment they might be at enmity with each other while the next moment they might kiss each other.

When asked if Zetterberg accused him of stealing the money Bernsen replied in the negative.

SHOT BY POLICE SERGEANT.

MAN LINGERS THREE MONTHS WITH FRACTURED SPINE.

THE INQUEST STORY.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton opened the inquest proceedings in Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon in connection with the death on the 7th instant of Ip Yuk Kwi, who was shot by Police Lance Sergeant Williamson on October 20th last.

The jury consisted of Messrs. Chambers, L. J. Cave, and Osman Madan.

Instructing the jury, the Coroner said there was little difficulty in ascertaining the cause of death or the facts concerning the case. Lance-Sergeant Williamson who fired the fatal shot was a European officer in charge of a picket.

Police Officer's Rights. The police were officers to whom the duty of enforcing the law was entrusted, but they were not, for that reason, placed above the law, observed Mr. Hamilton. The rights of police officers to fire a shot were very clearly laid down by law. There were precedents of cases similar to this one. In order that the jury could be quite clear upon the matter Mr. Calthrop would be called to state what were the officer's rights in the matter.

Outlining the case, Mr. Hamilton said the picket started out from Yau-mat Police Station at 8 p.m. in the evening. When they turned round the corner of the sea wall by Mong Kok Ferry Wharf, a member of the picket flashed a torch and a number of men were found sitting down. They leapt to their feet and ran away in various directions.

The picket pursued two of the men who ran in to the coal yard. The picket shouted to the men to stop but they continued to run. A shot was fired and one of the men was seen to fall. The picket found deceased lying with a bullet through his back. He was rushed off to hospital immediately.

Warning To Jury. "If you find that Sgt. Williamson was not justified in firing the shot," said the Coroner to the jury, "it will be your duty to return a verdict accordingly."

The Evidence. "Bullet Wound In The Back." Dr. Newton, of Kowloon Hospital, said deceased was admitted at 9.45 p.m. on October 20th suffering from a bullet wound in the back. His leg and the lower part of his abdomen were completely paralysed. Witnesses performed an exploratory operation to ascertain if there was any serious injury to the internal organs. He found no injury and the man made an uneventful recovery from the operation.

An X-ray examination found a bullet lying just in front of the spinal column inside the chest. He got slowly worse and in the course of two and a half months he died.

At Short Range? A post-mortem examination was made. The cause of death was fracture of the spinal cord. Witness was of opinion that the man was turned right and the body was presumably bent when struck by the bullet which had evidently travelled in an upward direction at a range of from one to twenty yards.

A Chinese constable, who was one of the picket, said the scene of the occurrence was dark at the time and there were no street lights in the immediate vicinity. One of the two men swung his right arm as if to throw something into the harbour and a "bright light" seemed to leap up in the water.

Inspector Calthrop explained that this was due to phosphorus in the water. Continuing, witness said that the first of the two men escaped. The man with the white coat ran on to

a launch and continued running when the sergeant fired from the wharf. Witness went on to the launch and saw the man lying on the deck with a bullet wound in the back. At the moment that the shot was fired, the man was running across the stern of the launch. The deck was below the level of the wharf.

Questions From The Jury. Witness did not hear the man say anything nor call out when he was shot. The picket had shouted to the man while he was running away but he took no notice.

Foreman of the Jury: Did you see any crew on the launch?—I saw a member of the crew lying on the deck in the bows. There was no body in the stern.

Coroner: Why was that man not called?

Mr. Calthrop: This is the first we have heard of him.

Foreman: What happened to that man?

Witness: He merely got up and sat down again.

Coroner: It is admitted that the shot was fired. I don't think it matters about this man as he was asleep at the moment.

Foreman: How long did the chase last?

Witness: About two minutes.

Police Regulations. A.S.P. Calthrop said there were definite written instructions to police officers concerning the use of their firearms. He declared that the police were not to fire except in serious circumstances.

A copy of the rules were produced.

A.S.P. Calthrop: As a matter of fact, Your Worship, these regulations are laid down to prevent indiscriminate firing by Asiatic members of the police force.

Coroner: You have laid down these laws and must stick to them through. These are your instructions. They are the law, and that is that!

The Coroner then proceeded to show that the following were, in effect, the circumstances in which an officer was justified in firing his revolver:—

(a) When a person draws a weapon and resists arrest; (b) if a man is suspected of having committed a crime of violence or of having firearms in his possession, who resists arrest and whose resistance cannot be overcome by any other means; and (c) if a man has committed a robbery or is suspected of having committed a robbery, who runs away and cannot otherwise be arrested.

The Foreman of the Jury asked Mr. Calthrop if all officers were conversant with these regulations and was informed in reply that they were.

The Chinese constable was recalled.

Foreman: What distance was deceased from Sgt. Williamson when the shot was fired?

Witness: About 12 feet.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until February 1st.

KOWLOON COURT CAMEOS.

[By "HUMANIST"]

"Hello!" exclaimed Mr. E. W. Hamilton cheerily, "you got 13 strokes here the other day, did you?"

The coolie in the dock shuffled uncomfortably. He had been "presented" with a quantity of builder's iron by a "friend" whom he could neither identify nor find.

"He stole it, your Worship," declared a phlegmatic Police Sergeant.

"Ah!" said the Bench. "I will give him one more chance and see that he gets a little more education this time. Twelve strokes."

The Magistrate gazed reflectively for a moment at the prisoner's disappearing back as he was led down below to receive his medicine.

"I don't know but what some of these people would prefer a month's hard labour to the strokes," he mused.

The "herbal specialist" gazed hopefully at the Magistrate who was displaying some interest in a bundle of mysterious leaves, roots, and bark which a garrulous Sikh policeman was holding aloft.

He is charged with trespassing and pleads guilty, your Worship," observed the interpreter.

"Then he will be fined \$5," decided Mr. Hamilton.

"And the herbs, Sir?" queried a Police Inspector.

"Confiscate them," ordered the Magistrate.

And thus another "exhibit" was added to the police museum.

Mr. Hamilton blew his nose vigorously.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Twelve fowls in one small basket!"

"There were five on top and seven underneath, your Worship," explained a Chinese constable helpfully. "The bottom seven had their feet all tied together."

"How would he like to be one of the bottom fowls?" demanded the Magistrate.

"Chickens no kwi-kwi!" pleaded the coolie.

"It's not a question of 'no kwi-kwi' but common sense," retorted Mr. Hamilton. "He will have to pay \$5."

He did!

The small Chinese boy in Oxford bags, wearing an "R.E." tie, shuffled uncomfortably. For all his Western appearance, he could not save English and required the assistance of the interpreter.

"I was not soliciting fares," he pleaded. "I am a good bus conductor and only told the men where the bus was going. To them came to me first."

"I don't believe you," replied the Magistrate coldly. "Pay a fine of \$5."

Here was a pretty puzzle! Defendant alleges that complainant struck him first, your Worship," explained a Police Sergeant helpfully.

Mr. Hamilton dipped his pen thoughtfully in the inkwell on his desk.

"Go on," he commanded.

The defendant keeps a vegetable stall and the complainant keeps a chicken stall," continued the Sergeant. "Apparently the defendant thought that if he borrowed \$2 of the complainant he would get back part of \$2.40 which complainant owes him."

"Did he get it?" queried the Magistrate.

"Yes, your Worship," said the Sergeant. "But they quarrelled. It appears that complainant picked up a knife from his stall and went for defendant who retaliated by picking up a 2lb. weight attached to a piece of cord and cracking the complainant over the head with it. The complainant seems to have got the worst of it."

"He does," agreed the Magistrate cheerfully.

The defendant broke out in effusive Chinese.

"He says," said the interpreter, "that it is the complainant's uncle who owes him the \$2.40."

The Magistrate was shocked.

"But he can't crack a man's skull because his uncle owes him money!" he exclaimed.

The Magistrate pondered a moment.

Defendant is to pay \$5 to complainant as compensation for a cracked head," he decided. "That will include the \$2 he borrowed from complainant. Further, he will be bound over for 6 months."

But complainant's uncle still owes defendant \$2.40!

TOWN TOPICS.

Identification Parades; Chinese New Year Preparations; Forged Share Scripts; Clubs and Race Sweeps.

[By R. E. PORTER.]

Identification Parades

It might seem a simple matter to hold a police identification parade. Get a number of men about the same size as the accused, dress them all, say, in blue coolie suits, put the accused similarly clad among them, and then bring out your witnesses, who have been kept in a room that does not overlook the place where the parade is to be held. But it is not so simple as all that, and if it were we should not hear the many sharp criticisms recently levelled by the Bench for small irregularities. In the first place it is not easy to get men of "more or less similar appearance" to the accused. A small fee of twenty or thirty cents is paid to men taking part in the parade, but this is not much inducement except to coolies. Place a University student or a sleek young faki amid the horny handed sons of toil and it is easy to see who will be picked out, for the witness knows roughly the type of person he has to spot.

We do not know if the British constitution gives the police power to go out into the highways and hedges and "compel them to come in," as they can for jury service. We have not heard of such a law, and thirty cents is poor compensation for a business man's morning work, for a sportsman off to the golf course, for a young man with an appointment, but only such powers would enable satisfactory parades. Identification parades if carried out rigidly according to regulations and better still if the defending solicitor could be present and was armed with powers of challenge, would produce evidence far more satisfactory than is offered the case at present.

Mr. Alabaster, defending a prisoner recently, met the identification evidence by the plea that his client was depressed and nervous and it was no wonder he was picked out. The nervous prisoner is a real problem and the worst of it is that an innocent man is far more likely to give himself away than an old hand. It is to the interests of the public, and of the innocent accused, that identification parades should be carried out with meticulous care. Otherwise they help the guilty to get off and are entirely unfair to the accused. One can sympathise with the keen police officer who recently asked a witness if he saw anyone at all like the offender, hoping thereby to get something for the prosecution. But the method was rightly challenged by the defending counsel—again Mr. Alabaster—who had the support of the Judge.

Preparations For Chinese New Year. The Chinese are now busily preparing for their New Year, which falls on February 10th. Shopkeepers are displaying their best in the matter of crystallised fruits and melon seeds for without these, a Chinese New Year feast cannot be considered complete. The octagon tray on which the fruits seeds are spread will once more be brought out from some obscure corner of the house and be put into commission.

The trays are quite a valuable asset for those who own them. In every family and in every shop, one of these trays will be on the table from New Year's Eve for the next seven days. On it will be crystallised lotus seeds, melon, ginger, watercress, orange peel, coconuts and the inevitable red melon seeds.

These dainties will be offered to everyone making a New Year visit, but the visitors never take more than a few melon seeds, and in return casually drop a lai see one or two silver coins wrapped up in red paper.

To rig out an octagon tray costs about \$2, but the lai sees often total over \$10 and more in the case of a popular family.

Joss-paper shops are also busy writing characters on pieces of red paper. These are to represent the kitchen and door-step gods and must be renewed every year.

Merchants are closing their books for the year, and if they are solvent, they remain in the Colony and enjoy the feast. Should their financial standing be otherwise, they take a trip to their native homes and spend New Year with the old folks. Chinese creditors are persistent at the end of the year and will pester a debtor until midnight.

Forged Share Scripts. Brokers' Alley received a shock when the discovery was made that an alleged forged share scrip was being marketed. As the case is *sub judice*, no more can be said. But I think investors as well as brokers should be warned. I have been told on good authority that there are plenty of forged share scrips floating about both the Hong Kong and Shanghai markets.

Apparently there is a master mind behind it and it will be interesting to watch developments. For the present, "Examined every scrip in your possession and practise the utmost care when buying more."

Private Clubs and Race Sweeps. Private clubs who run their own race sweeps are much perturbed and annoyed at the regulations. Formerly they were allowed to sell as many tickets as they wished, and also to charge 20 per cent commission. Under such favourable conditions, clubs lost no time in organising a sweep of their own. It often proved a greater source of revenue than even bar takings.

The two Chinese clubs in the Colony have met with signal success and their \$10 Champions sweep yields bigger prizes than the one conducted by the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

All this is to be swept away. Under the new regulations the number of tickets which these clubs are allowed to sell is limited, and they can only charge ten per cent commission.

Under the circumstances, the Jockey Club's sweeps will come into their own and the sweep money should rival the Shanghai prizes.

CENTRAL MAGISTRACY CASES.

A YOUNG GAMBLER.

Two boys were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning with unlawful possession of 21 *pin* lottery tickets. Remarkable that "According to English law a child under the age of seven years cannot commit a crime," the Magistrate discharged the younger defendant who was only six years old. The other lad who was 21 years of age admitted having given the child the tickets to carry and was fined \$25 with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

The tickets were confiscated.

WANTED IN CANTON.

Two Chinese, who are wanted by the Provincial Government of Kwangtung for alleged murder on June 29th, 1928, appeared before Mr. Lindsell. The Magistrate explained to them that they had been arrested and were being held by the local police in the expectation that Canton would apply for their extradition.

No application for extradition has yet been made and in ordering a remand in police custody until 10 a.m. on February 1st, Mr. Lindsell told the two men that if Canton did not apply within a reasonable time they would be released.

PRIVATE BOYLE AGAIN REMANDED.

Private James Boyle, charged with stabbing and wounding Sergeant Kerr while both were coming out of the Police Station, was remanded until February 1st.

On the troopship Somersetshire to join their Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, in Hong Kong, was again remanded for a week by Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The police stated that no further news had been received from Colonel, where Sergeant Kerr is in hospital.

Another Remand. Pong Lau Tit, the man charged with the murder of an old Chinese lady at Swatow Lane on December 3rd last, was remanded until February 1st.

Further investigations by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY G.O.W. ON 350 METRES.

DANCE BAND OF PENINSULA HOTEL.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30-6.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 p.m.—Evening programme (Columbia records).

8.30 p.m.—Dance Music relayed from the ball room of the Peninsula Hotel.
10 p.m.—News bulletin.
10.10 p.m.—Dance Music from the Peninsula Hotel.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

on the troopship Somersetshire to join their Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, in Hong Kong, was again remanded for a week by Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The police stated that no further news had been received from Colonel, where Sergeant Kerr is in hospital.

Another Remand. Pong Lau Tit, the man charged with the murder of an old Chinese lady at Swatow Lane on December 3rd last, was remanded until February 1st.

Further investigations by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MISS RADCLIFFE HALL'S NOVEL.

APPEAL DISMISSED AT LONDON QUARTER SESSIONS.

JUDGE SAYS: A SUBTLE AND DANGEROUS BOOK.

The appeal against the order made by Sir Charles Biron, the Bow-street magistrate, on November 18th, that a number of seized copies of Miss Radcliffe Hall's book "The Well of Loneliness" should be destroyed was dismissed at London Sessions on December 18th.

The appeal was on behalf of Messrs. Jonathan Cape, Limited, publishers, of Bedford-square, and Mr. Leopold B. Hill, of Great Russell-street, representative of the Pegasus Press, Paris.

Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C. (Attorney-General), Mr. Eustace Fulton, and Mr. Bentley Purchase were for the Crown, and Mr. W. B. Belville, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton were for the appellants.

Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., appeared over a Bench of Justices which included two women.

Miss Radcliffe Hall was given a seat at the solicitors' table.

The Attorney-General, opening the case, said that the only point in the case was whether the book, "The Well of Loneliness," was an obscene production.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, he said, had given the following test of obscenity: "Whether the tendency of the matter charged with obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those minds which are open to such immoral influences and in whose hands publications of this sort may fall." He was dealing with a case which concerned the practice of confession, and said concerning the books in that case, "It is quite certain they would suggest to the minds of the young of either sex, or even to persons of more advanced years, thoughts of a most impure character."

The Attorney-General then related the facts in the case: "The Well of Loneliness," he said, was published by Messrs. Jonathan Cape. In consequence of some attention which was drawn to the book Messrs. Cape sent a copy of it to the Home Secretary, apparently for an opinion as to its character. He read the correspondence between the Home Secretary and Messrs. Jonathan Cape, including a letter from Mr. Cape, in which they said, "In view of your decision we have no other course than to discontinue the sale of the book."

That, he said, appeared to be clear, emphatic, and unambiguous. What happened was that instructions were given to the printers at Frome, Somerset, to stop the printing of the book, but to prepare moulds of the type and to supply or deliver in accordance with instructions the balance of the paper which had not been used. That was done. Instructions were given later that the title page and the fore page were to be set up in type and moulds similarly made of that type, because it was not possible for the printers in Paris, who had been instructed to print the book, to set up type similar to that used in the book.

"One fact that is important," said the Attorney-General, "is that the French firm, to the knowledge of Messrs. Jonathan Cape, circularised a large number of persons in this country, advising them to purchase a copy of the book."

"I now come to the book itself," said the Attorney-General, and copies of the book were then handed to the Bench.

He read the following passage from the paper jacket of the book: "The Well of Loneliness, Radcliffe Hall's new novel, is concerned with the Phenomenon of the masculine woman in all its implications. The novel handles very skillfully a psychological problem which needs to be understood in view of its growing importance."

A further extract from the jacket, said the Attorney-General, was an appeal, and rather an unappealing appeal, to all thoughtful people to read the book. He read the following extracts from the statement:

"It presents the life story of a girl born out of her physical sphere and whose devoted parents required and expected a son in her place. The publishers have been deeply impressed by this study, and have felt such a book should not be lost to those willing to understand and appreciate it."

"That is Mr. Jonathan Cape's statement," said the Attorney-General. "For all I know the book may contain very fine writing. I have nothing to do with that. The whole question of obscenity, bearing in mind the test of obscenity laid down by authority."

Plot Outlined.

He then described in broad outline the plot of the book. "Stephen is the heroine of it," he said. "The story begins with her birth, and the child from very early years is depicted as a child with unnatural tendencies. The book deals with the friendship of this girl, afterwards a woman, with three persons."

"The first friendship is with a housemaid in the household. That friendship is but an incident in

the development of the character of Stephen. The second friendship is with a woman called Angela, the wife of a man Raphael. The third friendship, and this is the culmination of the story, is with a woman called Mary."

"Eventually," he said, "the contest which leads to the conclusion of the book is one for the possession of Mary between Stephen and a young man named Martin who had fallen in love with Mary. The mother and father of Stephen are represented as deeply disappointed with the birth of a girl instead of a son, but the story is concerned not with the disappointment of the parents, but with the character of Stephen."

"The mother of Stephen, as the book proceeds," he added, "is depicted as utterly out of sympathy with the girl. The time comes when the contrast is between Stephen's character on the one hand and the stern character of the mother."

Sir Thomas said the whole book was meaningless except on the submission which he put forward. He knew of only two references in literature to women such as were described. The one was in the first Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans and the other was in the Sixth Book of Juvenal.

"It would not be disputed," he said, "that the vice was an unnatural one, and 'The Well of Loneliness' was a picture of indulgence in it. He read a number of long passages from the book, and commented on them."

"What does this mean?" he asked of one. "Imagine a poor woman or a young man ready to do anything for a picture of a woman which the writer of this book intends."

Later, he remarked, "Some may think this book is corrupt because of the way it brings the name of God into the discussion of these passions."

Another comment he made with much emphasis was: "This is more subtle, demoralising, corrosive, corruptive, than anything that was ever written. I hardly need ask what is the picture conjured up to minds that are open to immoral influence."

"I think I can leave the book to speak for itself," said the Attorney-General very deliberately. "Unfortunately all of us in the course of life acquire knowledge of human nature and of life which is sufficient to enable any of us to form an opinion as to obscenity. Obscenity must be judged by the standard of the laws of this realm. The fact that someone who wrote a book did not intend it to be obscene does not matter. I know nothing about the intention of the writer of this book; I do not know anything about the writer, and I suggest that the Court does not need to. The character of the book is what is in question."

"The book seeks to glorify a vice or to produce a plea of toleration for the people who practise it," he said. "I do not know if it masquerades under the description of a medical or scientific book, but it is not in fact. It is propaganda."

"True Work of Literature."

Mr. Melville, for the appellants, said that he would relieve the Court of any suspicion as to whether it was going to be suggested that the book was either a medical or scientific work. It was exactly what it purported to be, a novel, and it was the submission of the appellants that it was a true work of literature, and not a pornographic production.

After communicating with the Home Secretary in August, he said, Mr. Cape acted just as hastily as he had to consider that he was not the only person concerned. He later reconsidered the attitude he had taken in the light of the care he had to take of the interest of other persons. On August 20th he wrote to the Home Office, and on the following day came an expression of opinion from the Home Secretary.

"I think I am right," said Mr. Melville, "that apparently no lengthy or careful consideration had been given to the matter."

The Attorney-General—My friend must not assume that when the letter was sent that was the only opportunity for looking at the book. Sir Robert Wallace—What does it matter? It always comes back to the question, "Is the book obscene?"

Mr. Melville recalled the fact that a most distinguished body of witnesses, who were prepared to give their views from the point of view of literature, medicine and so on, as to the value and decency of the book, were excluded by the magistrate from giving evidence. He could not say whether from a legal point of view—that was a wrongful exclusion, but he proposed to make no lengthy submission as to the Court's decision, he said, saying that that evidence in this appeal was inadmissible.

(Continued on next Column).

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Eastern Ports for the week ending January 18th states:—

Plague.
Bombay: 1 death.
Bangkok: 1 case, 1 death.
Pnom Penh: 3 cases, 2 deaths.
Baghdad: 3 cases.
Eleven infected rats found in Bombay zone 3.

Cholera.
Batavia: 1 death.
Calcutta: 13 deaths.
Negapatnam: 9 deaths.
Rangoon: 1 death.
Tuticorin: 31 cases, 15 deaths.
Pondicherry: 1 death.
Colombo: 1 case.
Bangkok: 11 cases, 7 deaths.
Pnom Penh: 1 case.
Saigon: 3 cases, 1 death.

Small-pox.
Aden: 1 case.
Barah: 5 cases, 4 deaths.
Bombay: 34 cases, 13 deaths.
Calcutta: 9 cases, 5 deaths.
Madras: 50 cases, 6 deaths.
Moumein: 5 cases.
Negapatnam: 3 cases.
Tuticorin: 1 case.
Vizagapatnam: 3 cases.
Pondicherry: 2 deaths.
Belawan-Deli: 5 cases, 1 death.
Pnom Penh: 11 cases, 8 deaths.
Saigon: 2 cases.
Shanghai: 15 deaths.
Canton: 14 cases, 1 death.
Macao: 2 deaths.
Nagasaki: 1 case.

There was no mystery or masquerading about "The Well of Loneliness," he said. It faced the fact that there existed a class of women who were more attracted to their own sex than to the opposite sex.

That was a phase of life which existed, and the book acknowledged the facts and considered the problems, reactions and situations which must arise in consequence of it. The subject was dealt with, he submitted, in a manner which could call for no complaint at all on the ground of indecency.

Mr. Melville said that the writer had dealt with the topic with more than ordinary restraint.

"There is no question of censorship here," he said. "I submit that if the Bench will bear with me in examining the book it will be seen that it satisfies what has been well said is the distinction between real literature and pornographic work."

When Mr. Melville intimated that he did not propose to call witnesses, the Attorney-General spoke to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who then left the Court. Sir William Willcox, the Home Office expert, also left.

Mr. Melville, continuing, said that there was nothing in the book which held up the normal life of the married characters to anything but the highest admiration. The book showed the tragedy of the life of Stephen, and with the motive which animated her finally and decisively he submitted that it could not be held that the book was depraved. It gravely and resolutely treated a human problem. It asked not for approbation of an unnatural practice, but for understanding of the invert, and Christian charity for those whose misfortune it was to be differently constituted from their fellows.

The Attorney-General, replying, said that certain passages quoted by Mr. Melville might be above criticism if they stood alone.

The whole book as to 99 per cent. of it might be beyond criticism, yet one passage might make it a work which would have to be destroyed as obscene.

Court's Decision.

Sir Robert Wallace, announcing the decision of the Court, said: "The book is admittedly neither a scientific nor a medical book. It is a novel addressed to the general public which reads novels. The view to which I am giving expression is the unanimous view of the Court. The definition which has been accepted for sixty years as to what is the test in regard to these books is whether the tendency of the matter is to deprave and corrupt those whose lives are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands publications of this sort may fall."

"There are plenty of people who would be neither depraved nor corrupted by reading a book like this," he said. "But it is to those whose minds are open to such immoral influences that I refer. The character of the book cannot be gathered from the reading of isolated passages. They give an indication as to the general tendency, but the book must be taken as a whole."

"The view of the Court is that this book is a very subtle book. It is one which is insinuating and probably much more dangerous because of that fact. It is a most dangerous and corrupting book. It is a book the general tendency of which would be to corrupt the minds of those who may read it. It is a book which, if it does not commend unnatural practices, certainly condones them, and suggests that those guilty of them should not receive the consequences they deserve to suffer."

"Put in a word," he added, "the view of this Court is that this is a disgusting book when properly read. It is an obscene book, and a book prejudicial to the morals of the community. In our view the order made by the magistrate is perfectly correct, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs."

JAPAN'S AIR SERVICES.

TOKYO TO DAIREN IN A DAY.

A regular passenger air service between Tokyo and Dairen, in the Kwantung Leased territory, will be inaugurated sometime in April by the Nihon Koku Yuso Kaisha, the company which received a 20,000,000-yen subsidy from the Japanese Government last year for this purpose. This air service will reduce the time of the journey between the cities by more than three-fourths, making in 13 hours and 50 minutes the trip which now takes at least three days by rail and water.

It is planned to make the trip in four hops. The first, from Tokyo to Osaka, will take 2 hours and 50 minutes; the second, Osaka to Fukuoka, 3 hours and 20 minutes; the third, Fukuoka to Keijo, 3 hours and 40 minutes; and the last, Keijo to Dairen, 4 hours.

Twelve airplanes have been ordered by the company, six from Holland and six from America. Both shipments have been made and are expected to arrive some time in February. The planes represent the company's biggest investment, as it already has acquired the privilege of using any of the landing-fields now existing in Japan. Virtually the only other original outlay will be the expense of building private hangars at the fields, which are now under construction and are expected to be completed during March.

A multiple "division service" will be instituted along the route. Two trips each way daily except Sunday will be made between Tokyo and Osaka; six trips each way between Osaka and Fukuoka; three trips between Fukuoka and Keijo; and three between Keijo and Dairen. A one-way ticket over the route will cost 145 yen.

The only regular air lines in Japan at present are those between Tokyo and Osaka and Tokyo and Sendai, both of which are operated by the Asahi Shimbun, one of the largest of Tokyo's vernacular newspapers. Airplane service is expected to prove exceptionally valuable in Japan because the trains are unable to make good time due to the ever-present mountain ranges. The trip from Tokyo to Osaka by train now takes 10 hours; by plane the time is 2 hours and 50 minutes.

CINEMA NEWS.

ADOLPHE MENJOU IN "SERVICE FOR LADIES."

The head waiter of a famous Parisian hotel is Adolphe Menjou's new role in "Service For Ladies," which can be seen at the Queen's to-morrow and Monday.

Menjou is once more in the Paris which serves as so perfect a background for his escapades, but this time his heroine is a beautiful blonde who, meeting him outside the hotel where he is employed, believes him by his dress to be a gentleman of her own class. He does not disillusion her and the complications that follow supply the star with a light comedy plot that gives him excellent opportunity. Winter sport in the Swiss Alps and thrilling scenes of toboggan sliding are among the interesting features of the production.

MAN AND WIFE IN AN OMNIBUS SCENE.

STRAPHANGING RULE DISPUTE.

A regulation made by the Commissioner of Police, allowing passengers to stand inside an omnibus at certain hours was responsible for the appearance of Henry and Emily Hooker, husband and wife, at Tower Bridge Police Court, on charges of insulting words and behaviour.

Mrs. Hooker was also accused of assaulting Station Police Sergeant Keeble and Police Constable Knopp, by biting them.

Gerald Dixon, the omnibus conductor, stated that Hooker and his wife entered his omnibus at Spa Road. Only one seat was vacant and he said that one must leave the

reticle. The man said, "You know, standing after 10 p.m. is allowed for fourteen days before Christmas." He said that he did not, and as Hooker would not go off he stopped the omnibus and called the police. Hooker was arrested.

Other evidence was that Mrs. Hooker became excited when her husband was arrested, and she was also arrested. She became more violent in the station, where she kicked the policeman on the shin and bit him and Police Sergeant Keeble on the arm outside their overcoats.

Hooker was fined 10s. Mrs. Hooker said that her forefinger was broken, and she was badly bruised owing to the violence of four policemen, who dragged her into the station.

"She was fined 20s. on the first charge and 5s. on each of the charges of assault."

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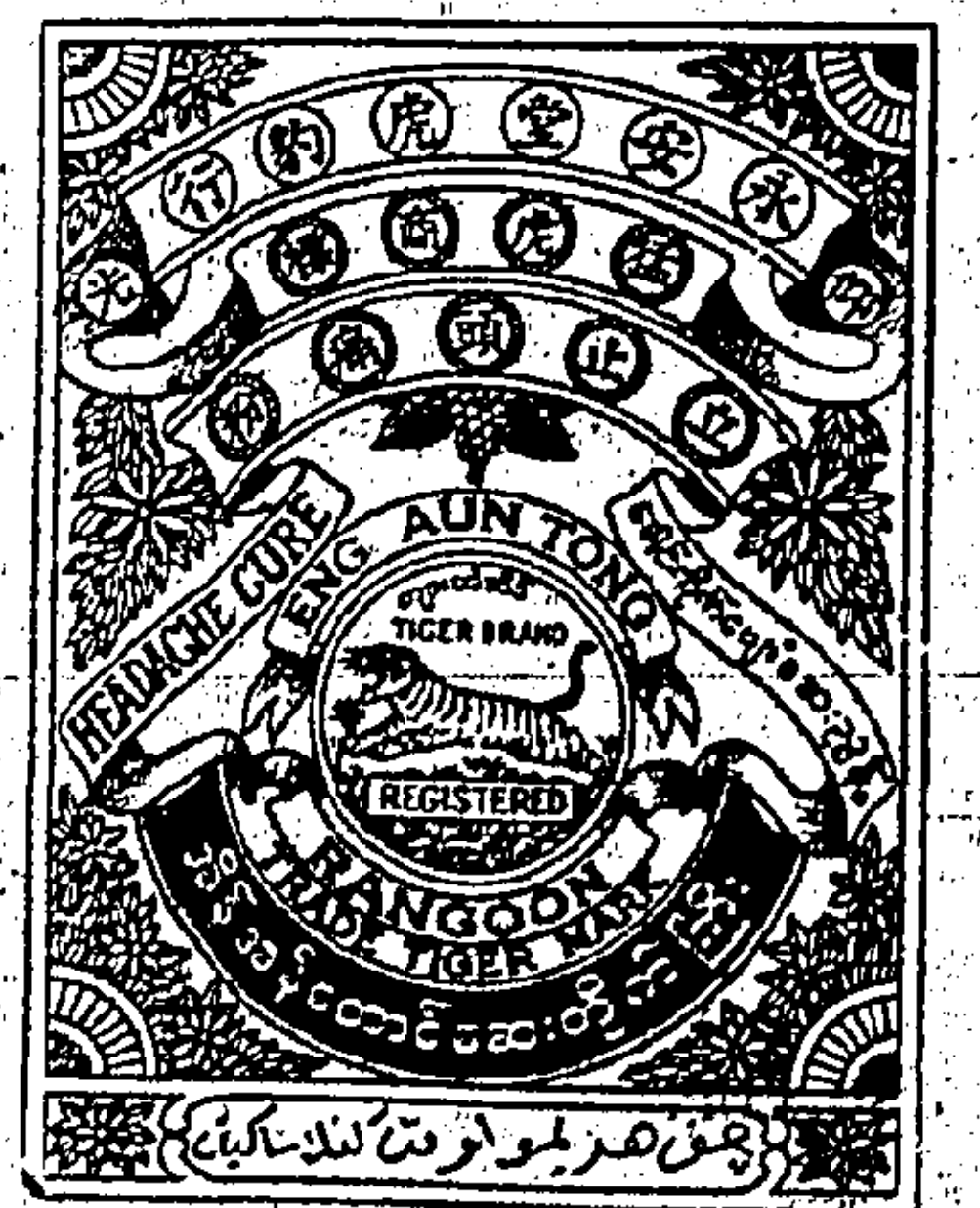
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Pres. Madison... Tues., Feb. 26th
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Pres. Johnson... Sun., Mar. 24, 8 a.m.
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Pres. Cleveland... Feb. 2nd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison... Feb. 12th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Pierce... Feb. 16th, 6 p.m.
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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 26th to Feb. 1st, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week. Day of Month. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Sat. 26. 11. 52. 3.8. 11. 52. 3.8. 11. 52. 3.8.

Sun. 27. 10. 40. 4.8. 10. 40. 4.8. 10. 40. 4.8.

Mon. 28. 11. 33. 7.2. 11. 33. 7.2. 11. 33. 7.2.

Tues. 29. 1. 15. 4.5. 1. 15. 4.5. 1. 15. 4.5.

Wed. 30. 0. 30. 6.5. 0. 30. 6.5. 0. 30. 6.5.

Thurs. 31. 1. 7. 5.7. 1. 7. 5.7. 1. 7. 5.7.

Fri. 1. 2. 16. 4.9. 2. 16. 4.9. 2. 16. 4.9.

Sat. 2. 3. 33. 5.1. 3. 33. 5.1. 3. 33. 5.1.

Sun. 3. 4. 33. 5.1. 4. 33. 5.1. 4. 33. 5.1.

Mon. 4. 5. 33. 5.1. 5. 33. 5.1. 5. 33. 5.1.

Tues. 5. 6. 33. 5.1. 6. 33. 5.1. 6. 33. 5.1.

Wed. 6. 7. 33. 5.1. 7. 33. 5.1. 7. 33. 5.1.

Thurs. 7. 8. 33. 5.1. 8. 33. 5.1. 8. 33. 5.1.

Fri. 8. 9. 33. 5.1. 9. 33. 5.1. 9. 33. 5.1.

Sat. 9. 10. 33. 5.1. 10. 33. 5.1. 10. 33. 5.1.

Sun. 10. 11. 33. 5.1. 11. 33. 5.1. 11. 33. 5.1.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY.

HEADMASTER'S SATISFACTORY REPORT.

The annual prize distribution of the Ellis Kadoorie School was held yesterday morning, Mrs. A. S. Sutherland making the presentation of the awards.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The Headmaster in the course of his report said:—The year 1928 was very uneventful both in and out of school and steady progress was made. Our numbers kept at an average of about 420; the daily attendance was excellent, over 97 per cent. of those on the roll. About 350 boys applied for admission of whom only 160 could be taken. Of the 30 admitted to Classes 7 to 4, only a few turned out satisfactorily. The grounding of these spasmic comers is very poor and that is why we like our boys to begin in Class 8 and go right through the school.

The results of the Annual Examinations held in December were very satisfactory: in Class 4, 90 per cent. passed to Queen's College and King's College and in Classes 5 to 8, 96 per cent. passed. Throughout the school however there is need for greater accuracy in most subjects.

The health of the boys apart from the usual minor ailments was very good and about 200 boys were vaccinated last month. I find that most boys in the school have been vaccinated at least twice. Hygiene is taught throughout the school from the excellent notes compiled by the Medical Officer for Schools. The boys have been inspected and examined by the Acting Medical Officer for Schools and a large number of defects were found amongst the new boys, chiefly defective vision.

The discipline has been good both in and out of school. I have to thank my assistants for much help in this respect.

The Staff.

There were only minor changes in the Staff. I regret to report the death of Mr. Cheong Wai Lai, a valued member of the Staff for many years. I desire to thank Mr. Lau Tsoi, Mr. Lo Wai Kwan, Mr. Wong King Sang who were in charge of Vocational Studies, Librarian and Sports respectively; also last but not least my Clerk, Mr. Ho Ka Chun.

Our old boys again did well at the Senior Schools and at the University.

Many And Vigorous Activities.

Activities apart from the school routine are many and vigorous. In Volley Ball we won the Senior Volley Ball Shield. Volley Ball is a splendid game for a school. I should like to see last year's players who have migrated to more sublime institutions take an active interest in the present boys: Basketball and Football have been played to a small extent. As noted last year we have made many excursions on the island, in the New Territories, and round the harbour, and the Senior boys have visited many industrial undertakings. These activities serve a double purpose—educational and recreational: they serve as a basis for many Colloquial and Composition lessons.

High Standard Of Work.

The standard in all subjects throughout the school has risen considerably in recent years (boys are younger and brighter than they used to be) and the curriculum has been widened accordingly.

Our endeavour to raise the standard of work and widen the curriculum and syllabus has its drawbacks. During the last year or two it has come to my notice that a number of our most promising boys have left and have been able to enter other schools in a class above the one here, thus skipping a year. This skimming of the cream of our talent is regrettable and disappointing but I am afraid we are philosophical and grin and bear it, hoping that in time they (the boys) will see the unwisdom of their ways.

I beg to express our grateful thanks to the donors of the scholarships and prizes, to Mrs. A. R. Sutherland for her presence here to-day and for so kindly consenting to give away the prizes; and my personal thanks to the Staff for their labours during the year. There is a desirable tone in the school and I think the year's work has been a pleasure to everybody.

Mr. A. E. Wood, Inspector of English schools, after the distribution of prizes made a short speech. He said:—"Mrs. Sutherland and her husband have accorded me the privilege of representing Mrs. Sutherland in saying how much she has enjoyed coming here to give away the prizes. All of us who have heard the Headmaster this morning must have been impressed by his excellent and thoughtful report. In it is reflected the quiet efficiency which characterises the conduct of Ellis Kadoorie School under his headmaster, assisted by his loyal and capable staff."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUMMONS WITHOUT A DEFENDANT.

CASE AGAINST "CHINA MERCHANTS" DISMISSED.

"THE AGENT" NOT NAMED.

At the instance of Lance-Sergeant Went, the Agent of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. at Hong Kong was summoned before the Marine Magistrate, Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (retired) at the Marine Court yesterday for allowing cargo to be worked on the s.s. Tai Shun, a vessel owned by that Company, on Sunday, January 6th, at 12 noon, without a permit from the Harbour Master.

Mr. M. K. Lo on behalf of the China Merchants S.N. Company, pleaded "not guilty."

After evidence of the alleged offence had been given by Lance-Sergeant Went, the Magistrate suddenly questioned the prosecution as to the identity of the defendant. The charge sheet mentioned the "Agent" of the China Merchants S.N. Company, but did not define person and did not give his name. His Worship intimated that he did not see how he could proceed with the case without the name of the defendant being stated.

"Who Is The Agent?"

Lance-Sergeant Went replied that he really didn't know who was the Agent. He had made enquiries but could not find out the name of the Agent.

Mr. M. K. Lo informed his Worship that the head office of the China Merchants S.N. Company was not in the Colony; but there was a local manager who looked after the Hong Kong branch. The vessel belonged to the China Merchants S.N. Company and the local branch manager is Mr. Choi Chui Chuen, but he could not say whether he was the agent or not. However, he did not intend to rely on such a technicality in asking his Worship to dismiss the summons. If his Worship would hear his submission on the alleged offence, which was that no cargo was worked on the ship that day according to the ordinance, his Worship would perhaps dismiss the summons in any case.

The Magistrate then asked the prosecution: "Who is the Agent whom you are charging?" Lance-Sergeant Went repeated that he couldn't say. When he made his enquiries no one would come forward as the Agent.

The Magistrate asked Lance-Sergeant Went if he had asked at the Harbour Office who had entered and cleared the ship? The Lance-Sergeant replied that he believed the Captain had entered the ship.

The Magistrate: Someone must have signed the bills, and given the usual details. His Worship added that if the defendant were not found, he would not proceed with the matter entirely in his Worship's hands, and if necessary he was willing to proceed without the defendant. His clients, were the branch office of the owners of the vessel. If the prosecution could not find out the defendant, it was their fault. Out of respect to the Court, his clients had appeared, even if they were not satisfied with the summons.

His Worship said that he felt he could not go on with the case. He must have a definite defendant. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR CARS

WITH

GILMAN'S

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

[160]

Mr. Wood then mentioned that Mr. de Rome was soon going for a long holiday and that his place at the Ellis Kadoorie School would be filled by Mr. Ralston, who would take charge. He wished Mr. de Rome a pleasant holiday. A large number of parents and friends of the school were present including the Director of Education, Mr. A. E. Wood, the Inspector of English Schools, Mr. E. Ralphs, the Rev. G. T. Waldergrave, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. G. P. de Martin and Mr. J. Ralston.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "HAYELAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godown at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd February, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 1st February, 1929, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th February, 1929, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 25th Jan., 1929. [7302]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENBRACKIE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th February, 1929, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 19th Jan., 1929. [7268]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "LAHN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of January, 1929, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m., on the 28th of January, 1929.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hong Kong, 21st Jan., 1929. [7273]

JAVA PACIFIC LIN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES.

THE Steamship "RANTANG" No. 4 having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th January, 1929, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd January, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hong Kong. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hong Kong, 23rd Jan., 1929. [7287]

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 21, BARR LANE, FINSBURY, E.C. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation, available, motor facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc. If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the latest news, and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA
REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	DAINTY, KLUFG. & AMOT	28th Jan.	30th Jan. 1 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'HAU & AMOT	28th Jan.	30th Jan. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROEBA	S'HAU & AMOT	7th Feb.	9th Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	DAINTY, KLUFG. & AMOT	11th Feb.	13th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDRIA	S'HAU & AMOT	18th Feb.	20th Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	DAINTY, KLUFG. & AMOT	25th Feb.	27th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOT	In Harbour	28th Jan.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISAROEBA	BATAVIA	28th Jan.	29th Jan.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJISONDRIA	BATAVIA	8th Feb.	8th Feb.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOT	8th Feb.	9th Feb.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	18th Feb.	18th Feb.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOT	20th Feb.	23rd Feb.	AMOT & N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJISALAK	30th January, 1 p.m.	2nd February
TJITAROEM	13th February, 4 p.m.	16th February
TJILEBOET	17th February, 4 p.m.	2nd March

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

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Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73.0.0. OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for S'hai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "HAVENSTEIN" ... due here on or about the 6th Feb.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 19th Feb.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 28th Feb.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Mar.
M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 2nd April

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "HAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 29th Jan.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th Feb.
M.V. "HAYELAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 31st Feb.
S.S. "HAVENSTEIN" ... sailing from here on or about the 9th Mar.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Mar.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd April

† Calling also at Marseilles.

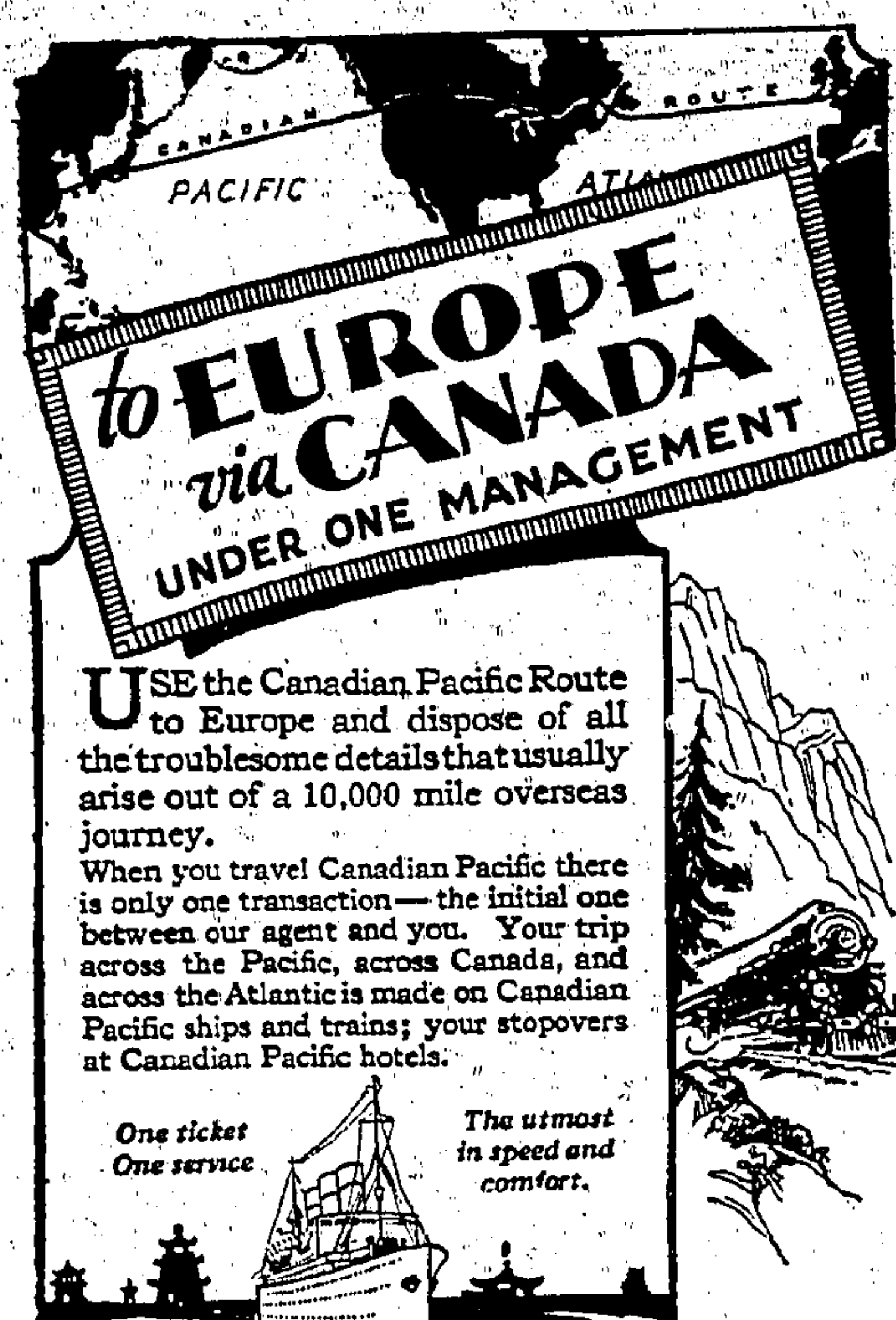
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comfort.

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Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
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FEBRUARY 13TH, 1929.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
2130, 2115, 2100, 2085, via SAN FRANCISCO.
2040, 2025, via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KOROMA MARU ... Wednesday, 9th Feb.
SEIYU MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Mar.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Jan.
HAKONE MARU (Calls Hull) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.
KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
HAKODATE MARU ... Monday, 28th Jan.
KOYU MARU ... Thursday, 31st Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... Friday, 1st Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.
BINGO MARU ... Monday, 29th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.
TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 27th Jan.
ATAGO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
BENGAL MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.
MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA.
TOTORI MARU ... Monday, 28th Jan.
CEYLON MARU (Calls Keelung omit Shanghai) ... Tuesday, 29th Jan.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA.
HAKODATE MARU ... Monday, 4th Feb.
+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.
For further information, apply to
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Press to be sent to you for

Three Months - - - - - \$ 3.75
Six Months - - - - - \$ 7.50
Twelve Months - - - - - \$15.00

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

CARGOES DECREASE
HEAVILY.

JAPANESE VESSELS BEST CARRIERS.

The general cargo returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed a heavy decrease. Local imports were low, but through freights were above the average. Japanese vessels were heavier cargo carriers for Hong Kong and through ports. Sixteen arrivals and nineteen departures were shown of which eight arrivals and six departures were British.

Eleven vessels discharged 9,518 tons of general merchandise for this port, of which four were British contributing 3,178 tons. The two best returns were from the a.s. Karunasan Maru (Japanese) with 3,500 tons of limestone from Kwang-yen; and the a.s. Pong Tong (British) from Saigon with 1,400 tons of rice and general cargo.

Through freights amounted to 13,584 tons, and four British ships contributed 1,197 tons. The best carriers were both Japanese vessels. The a.s. Kashmir Maru from Yokohama and Shanghai carried 4,474 tons of general cargo; and the a.s. Ganges Maru from Calcutta and Singapore had 4,501 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	6
American	1	1
French	1	0
Japanese	4	7
Chinese	2	3
German	0	1
Dutch	0	1
Total	16	19

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Saiyang (British) arrived from Canton with 290 tons of general cargo for through ports.

Newchang (British) arrived from Shanghai and Amoy with 190 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 170 tons for other ports.

Yat Shing (British) arrived from Canton with 130 tons of general merchandise for ports beyond the Colony.

Chip Shing (British) arrived from Shanghai and Amoy with 190 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 170 tons for other ports.

Seistan (British) arrived from Singapore and Hong Kong with 700 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong and 6 cases of tobacco for other ports.

Pong Tong (British) arrived from Saigon with 1,400 tons of rice and general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tonkin (French) arrived from Haiphong with 1,000 tons of general cargo for this port.

Ganges Maru (Japanese) arrived from Calcutta and Singapore with 777 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 4,501 tons for other ports.

Kashmir Maru (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and Shanghai with 4,474 tons of silk goods, cotton goods, canned goods and raw silk for other ports.

Sourabaya Maru (Japanese) arrived from Sourabaya and Tawau with 844 tons of sugar logs and general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,572 tons for other ports.

Karunasan Maru (Japanese) arrived from Kwang-yen with 3,500 tons of limestone for Hong Kong.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

NEW POSITION OF WRECK OF "HSIN WAH."

The following notification to Mariners is posted at the Harbour Office. "The amended position of the wreck of the a.s. Hsin Wah" is now N. 30 deg. W. True from Waglan Lighthouse, distance 3 cables. Vessels are advised against not to use the channel between Sun Kung Island and Waglan Island." The notification is signed by the Harbour Master, Commander G. F. Hole, and is dated January 24th, 1929.

Death On S.S. Seistan.

The master of the a.s. Seistan (British) arriving here from Singapore and Hoihow reports the death of a male Chinese passenger on January 18th, from tuberculosis. The deceased was buried at sea.

Heavy Fines For Boat People.

Hok Pak, coxswain of the motor boat Tai Leo was before the Marine Magistrate, Commander G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday morning for failing to stop when called upon to do so by a police officer. Lance-Sergeant Goldsmith, who prosecuted, stated that the defendant was called upon to stop in the harbour, and the signal—four blast on the whistle—had to be repeated before the motor boat obeyed. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he did not hear the whistle on account of the noisy engines. He was fined \$25 with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

Rwok So, mistress of a sampan was summoned for carrying nine passengers in excess to the number allowed by her license. Sub-Inspector W. le Fèvre Chevalier prosecuted, and the defendant, pleading guilty, was fined \$30 or one month's imprisonment.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Seven vessels brought 1,087 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Australia (Round-the-World Cruise) left Colombo on January 24th and leaves Batavia on January 29th at 6 a.m. She is due at Hong Kong on February 13th.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Shanghai on January 25th at 2.30 p.m. and leaves to-day at 9 a.m. She is due at Nagasaki to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

The B.I. s.s. Santhia will leave for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 30th.

The B.I. s.s. Shirala will leave for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

The m.v. Japanese Prince, from New York, sailed from Shanghai on the afternoon of the 24th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow (Sunday) at daylight.

The Dollar Liner President Lincoln being one day behind schedule, will now arrive here from Shanghai at noon on Tuesday, January 29th. This steamer will sail from this port for Manila at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, January 30th. Homebound, she will sail as per schedule, February 5th.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	7.04 a.m.	6.07 p.m.
To-morrow	7.04	6.08
Monday	7.04	6.08

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Grant, Jan. 28th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changta, Feb. 4th.

Bank Line.

Polaris, Feb. 1st.

Rosario, March 2nd.

City of Khartoum, Feb. 11th.

City of Guildford, March 3rd.

City of Delhi, March 11th.

City of Khios, March 31st.

City of Lincoln, April 28th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Dolius, Jan. 28th.

Reemun, Jan. 28th.

Calchas, Feb. 2nd.

Lion, Feb. 5th.

Philoctetes, Feb. 5th.

Patroclus, Feb. 7th.

Autolycus, Feb. 8th.

Emedocus, Feb. 16th.

Bellerophon, Feb. 20th.

Sarpedon, Feb. 20th.

Euryades, Feb. 24th.

Troilus, Feb. 24th.

Tyndareus, Feb. 24th.

Menelaus, March 3rd.

Achilles, March 3rd.

Agamemnon, March 5th.

Antenor, March 7th.

Meriones, March 14th.

Protesilaus, March 19th.

Ajax, March 27th.

Oana, March 28th.

Diomed, March 31st.

Pylarchus, April 2nd.

Hector, April 4th.

Laomedon, April 5th.

Asaphon, April 14th.

Euryptus, April 20th.

Neleus, April 22nd.

Peleus, April 24th.

Dardanus, April 30th.

British India and Apcar Line.

Santhia, Jan. 28th.

Takada, Jan. 29th.

Tilawa, Feb. 5th.

Takamba, Feb. 6th.

Takliwa, Feb. 10th.

Takla, Feb. 16th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Australia, Feb. 13th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Hayes, to-day.

President Lincoln, Jan. 29th.

President Cleveland, Feb. 1st.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John Manners & Co., Agents).

Java, Feb. 3rd.

Danmark, Feb. 10th.

Australien, Feb. 17th.

Chile, Feb. 23rd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, Jan. 30th.

Tanda, Feb. 4th.

St. Albans, March 4th.

Glen Line.

Glenahane, Feb. 9th.

Glenamoy, Feb. 9th.

Glenagarry, Feb. 13th.

Glenapp, March 4th.

Glenishiel, March 18th.

Carnarvonshire, April 1st.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Saarland, Jan. 30th.

Havenstein, Feb. 6th.

Ermland, Feb. 19th.

Leverkusen, Feb. 29th.

Burgeland, March 18th.

Ruhr, April 2nd.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Tjisara, to-day.

Tjikarang, Jan. 28th.

Tjisalak, Jan. 28th.

Tjikini, Feb. 6th.

Tjisondari, Feb. 8th.

Tjitaram, Feb. 11th.

Tjikembang, Feb. 16th.

Tjimanok, Feb. 20th.

Tjileboet, Feb. 25th.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BULMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTHRIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALLIPORE"	5,373	31st Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	7th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	16th Feb.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London and Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"PADUA"	5,307	9th Mar.	Mars. L'don, A'werp, B'dm, H'bg.
"KHIVA"	9,145	16th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	do.
"NALDERA"	10,988	13th Apr.	S'bay, Mars. & London.
"KARMALA"	9,138	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MAINTUA"	10,945	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,385	11th May	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOBKA"	10,953	25th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th June	Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,958	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marseilles and London.
"KARFUBA"	10,901	20th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARFUBA"	9,128	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOBKA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MAINTUA"	10,945	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,385	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only.
* Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Day	Time	Destination
"SHIRALA"	27th Jan.	4.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	30th Jan.	3.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKLIWA"	14th Feb.	p.m.	do.
"TAKADA"	23rd Feb.	p.m.	do.
"TALAMBA"	7th Mar.	p.m.	do.
"TALMA"	11th Mar.	p.m.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Ship	Day	Time	Destination
"ARAFURA"	1st Feb.	p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	1st Mar.	p.m.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	30th Mar.	p.m.	do.
"ARAFURA"	30th Mar.	p.m.	do.
"TANDA"	31st May	p.m.	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawau, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Services of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

SAILLINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN			
"PADUA"	5,307	29th Jan. 6 a.m.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TAKEDA"	6,949	31st Jan.	Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Feb.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	5th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	12th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe Y'hama & Osaka.
"KHIVA"	9,135	15th Feb.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	19th Feb.	Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,983	1st Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.
"ST. GAZPORE"	4,441	4th Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
		6th Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KHYBER"	9,114	8th Mar.	Shanghai.
"NALDERA"	16,088	15th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,764	15th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.
"TAHORE"	5,252	15th Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,135	22nd Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	9,204	23rd Mar.	Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"ARAFURA"	10,946	30th Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JREYPORE"	6,000	9th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	5,318	11th Apr.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MORRA"	8,865	12th Apr.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	10,953	26th Apr.	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	7th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th May	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RATPUTANA"	18,569	24th May	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARBAGAR"	18,601	25th May	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARBAGAR"	18,601	25th June	Shai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARBAGAR"	9,114	26th July	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MALWA"	10,983	19th July	Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

